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Amman 5 - 11 May 1988

Jordan's oil:
The official story

Page 7

Business as usual at
the 'Nixon Market'

Page 6



Locust invasion:
How to face it?

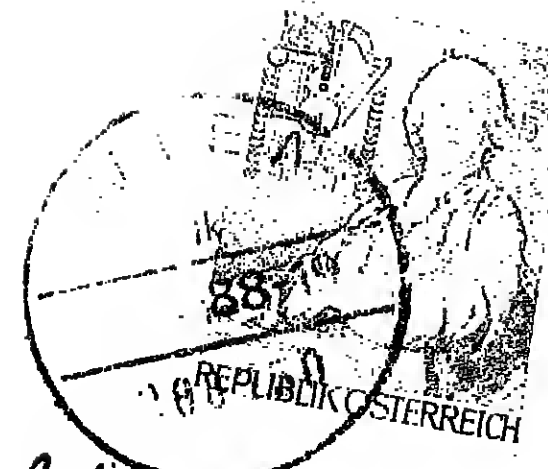
Page 3



Traditional
rugs,
weaved
with pride

Page 17

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Greetings
from
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Fao

Page 25

Supplément en français

Le café, tradition arabe p. 26
Elections: le combat des chefs p. 27
La Mer Morte dans votre baignoire p. 27

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'Self assessment' projects trust



Taxpayers submit their returns up to the last possible minute

By a Star Staff Writer

INCOME TAX self assessment, implemented for the fifth year this year is still subject to debate and criticism by some individuals or lawyers representing them at the Income Tax Department (ITD).

On 30 April, the final date for submitting self assessment returns, The Star spoke with a few of the people queuing at the department's counter.

"The new system creates a sort of close relationship and understanding between the public and the department," said one lawyer. "However," he went on, "there's still not enough trust on the part of the department," referring to the department's practice of re-auditing some of the returns presented by the taxpayers. "This puts the individual in a position where he feels that he is not trusted," he commented.

Nevertheless, many people agree that the new system is easier, simpler and less time

consuming for both the taxpayer and assessor. "It's now a simple procedure that only takes a few minutes of one's time," said a client at the counter, noting that employees there are also very co-operative.

"You are paying money for the government; therefore you are bound to be treated with respect," he said.

Another lawyer dealing with a client's case at the department said that the government should be more understanding of the economic situation with relation to tax rates. "With the current economic recession we are paying more than we can tolerate," he said.

Other comments made by the people included a suggestion to send assessment returns by mail, "a procedure that would make things even simpler."

In an interview, Mr Salmen Tarawneh, Director General of ITD, responded to some of the comments made by the clients. He pointed out that according to Article 29, Paragraph A of the Income Tax Law, "ITD, represented by the assessor, is authorized to check the self assessment returns presented by the taxpayer. However, the Department is forbidden from amending the results announced in the return, unless it gives the taxpayer the chance to express his point of view and agree or disagree with any of the amendments."

Also, according to the law, the taxpayer has the right to appeal to the Director General of ITD in cases where the value of the tax is less than one thousand Jordanian Dinars or to the Income Tax Appeal Court when the value exceeds JD one thousand.

Generally, says Mr Tarawneh, auditing is done on two bases: selective or at random. However, he maintains that the procedure is meant for the benefit of honest people, who "should be protected against those who file in non-accurate and incomplete and incomplete returns. Often auditing, he adds, has helped people who have neglected to include the exemptions they are entitled to in their returns."

On tax rates with relation to the economy he said that income tax reflects the health of the economy. It also shows awareness of the people, for their civic duties.

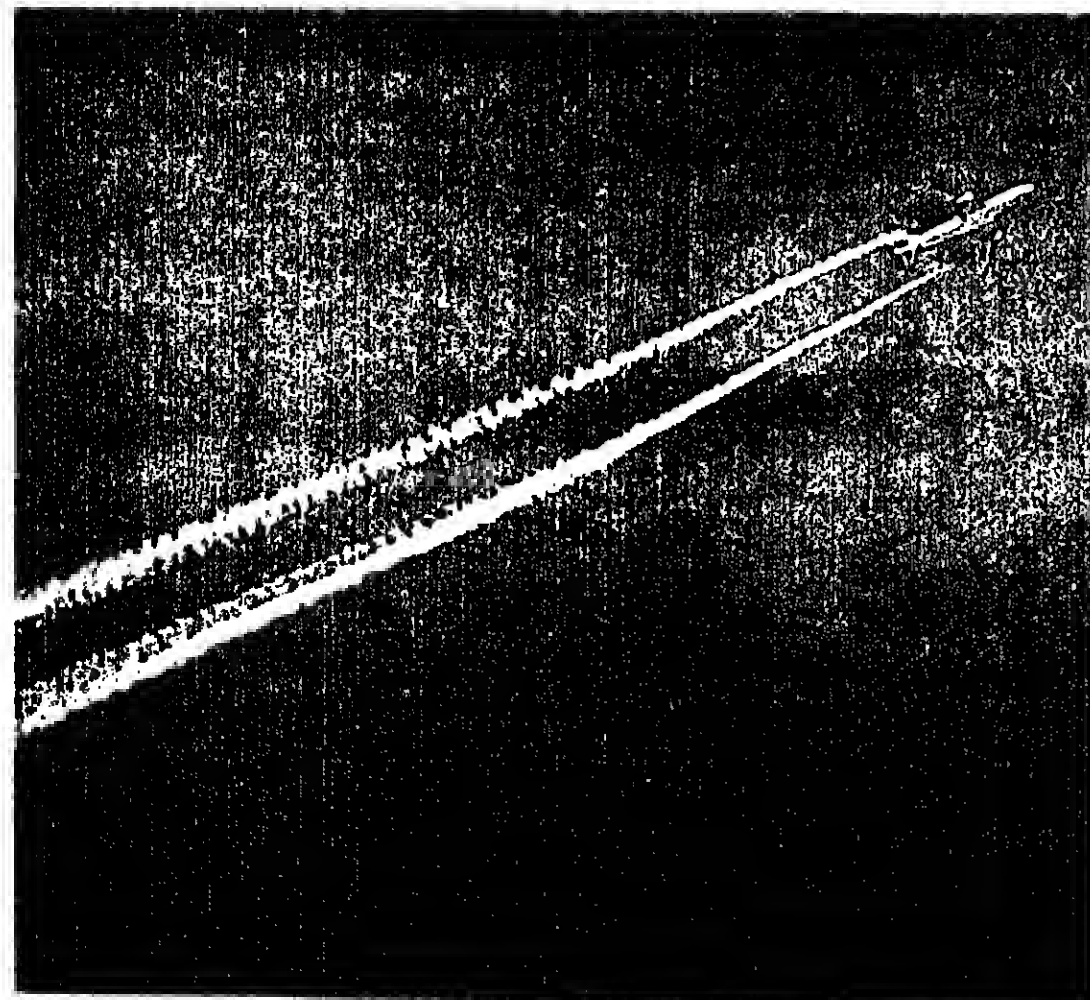
"The more aware people are of their obligations the readier they are to file in their returns promptly."

Some people, he admitted, complain about the injustices that might occur, but says that there are administrative and judicial procedures to solve their grievances. There are no final decisions made by the department alone without the approval of the client he promised.

The income tax, said Mr Tarawneh, is meant to stimulate the economy, noting that the government, represented in its different departments, is offering incentives and tax reductions in order to encourage investments and merger companies.

Revenue, since 1982, when the new system was implemented, has increased considerably, said Mr Tarawneh. These revenues go directly to the government forming 5 per cent of the budget and 10 per cent of the local revenue. The Department has 500 employees divided among seven offices in Amman, Zarqa, Salt, Irbid, Tafilah, Kerak and Ma'an. In addition two more offices in the West Bank. Service centres are also open in Marka, Swella, and Abu-Alenda linked with the Amman office.

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Locusts are coming?

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

DESERT LOCUSTS, appearing mainly during the good rainy seasons, are considered by some as "a Godeend" as many people eat them and refuse to fight their invasion. However, since mankind's early history, farmers thought of them as catastrophic to the vegetation and a threat to the agricultural economy.

Belonging to the family of the grasshopper, locusts are the most dangerous plant pests of international nature. They have a rapid multiplication, great mobility and tremendous power of migration, ferocious eating habits and ability to change colour and shape in response to population density.

The adult male has a body length of 60-75 millimetres while the female has a body length reaching 90 mm. It weighs between two to three hundred grams and eats the amount of its weight daily.

A swarm covering an area of one square kilometre might contain 40 million locusts which eat up 80-120 tonnes of plantation. Larger swarms could reach an area of 100 square kilometres. Each insect lays an average of 300-400 eggs during its life span (25-30 days). Provided with suitable ecological conditions including moderate temperature, loose soil and moist vegetation, the egg hatches into a hopper within 10-30 days. The hopper passes through five instars feeding on foliage until it reaches maturity.

The adult insect needs two to three days to get its power and train itself in flying after which it



They look small, but each one can do a lot of damage

may migrate to another place. It has two pairs of wings, the upper ones are spotted with brown square patterns. Immature locusts have a pink colour and mature ones have a yellow one. During recession periods, the insect lives in a solitary phase during which it has a brown colour. Its colour changes into pink, red and yellow as it matures

forming groups of swarms which feed and move together. They usually eat anything of green colour.

Unobserved of formicides, locusts fly at an altitude as high as 500 metres above the earth crossing borders at a speed reaching 100 kilometres per hour with an average of

2000-5000 kilometres a day non-stop. They fly from sunrise to sunset for a total of 10 hours a day. With high winds over the sea, their speed may increase where they also fly during the night.

Invasion areas

Locusts invade vast areas of land in Africa and Asia, totalling 60 different countries with 40 million square metres. Invasion areas extend from Mauritania and the Western Desert, across Algeria, Morocco, Somalia, Sahel to the Arabian Peninsula and South West Asia.

The insect has three breeding seasons during the year. The Spring season begins in January and February and lasts until May and June; the summer season from July until October, and the winter season from October up to January.

According to Dr Heni Haddadin, plant protection adviser at the Ministry of Agriculture, the good rainy season in North West Africa this year was very favourable for the breeding of the locusts, especially the spring rain. Jordan, he said, will continue to be endangered by their invasion until the end of May. After the spring season is over, they will fly to the summer breeding

areas where monsoon rain falls.

The Ministry, he said, has formed four surveying and spraying teams located in the Eastern and Southern parts of the Kingdom. It co-ordinates with the Jordan Air Force which is providing helicopters equipped with spraying booms to protect the crops against the locusts. Furthermore, the Ministry has an operation room, working all hours of the day, to give advice and directions in case of any locust invasion.

Dr Haddadin, who is also consultant at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), said that the FAO has formed a number of organizations for desert locust control covering all invasion areas. It co-ordinates with the main desert locusts control at FAO headquarters in Rome. European countries, he said, are providing assistance for invaded countries, in the form of pesticides, machinery and airplanes.

Dr Haddadin has written a number of books on plant protection procedures and agricultural policies, the most recent of which is "Desert Locusts Control Methods". He came last week to Jordan following five months stay in Yemen where he helped the country in desert locust control.

He said that according to latest reports by FAO, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are still controlling the locust invasion. Until 22 April, the same reports said that infested and controlled areas in Morocco reached 15 million dunams.

Three swarms which entered Saudi Arabia one reaching Tabuk close to the Jordanian border were all controlled. He said that last week a swarm was seen flying 100 kilometres from the Jordanian border but, fortunately, changed its destination owing to the wind direction and headed towards the Saudi desert. He also said that recently a few specimens were found in Aqaba, but that the situation did not go any further than that.

Dr Haddadin said that the Ministry calls on all citizens to inform it of any locusts that might be seen. Individuals noticing a swarm are requested to call the Ministry and provide information on its altitude, the time and location it was seen, and direction of its flight.

Citizens are also requested to provide the Ministry with a specimen if possible. "This," he said, "will help the Ministry in its fight against locusts and fulfill its strategies in this respect."

Awajan School to welcome Zarqa students

AMMAN (Star) — Maintenance workers are scrubbing the latest traces of construction dust from the Awajan School in preparation for its inspection by Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Works officials. The brand new three-story school in Zarqa is one of 15 schools of the same design that will open for the 88-89 school year.

The schools have been built under the supervision of Abdullah Ahmad who is both a parent of five school-age children and a senior engineer with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The compulsory level schools will serve children in Grades one-nine. The government of Jordan has provided both land and some 25 per cent of the cost of constructing and equipping each school, while USAID provided about 75 per cent of these costs.

Ahmad has consulted with teachers and administrators in making improvements to the basic school design. As a result, two of the classrooms in the Awajan school convert to a large meeting room when the folding partition between them is opened. The stairs of Awajan is made of local marble. Another innovative Ahmad feature is a safer and more durable than the terrazzo which is used for the floors, because it does not chip when used in stairways.



Mr Abdullah Ahmad

Daylight from interior-wall windows fills the length of the wide, open corridors.

Awajan school will be complete with a science laboratory, library, cafeteria, and playground. A separate building houses the vocational laboratory with facilities for horticulture, electrical work, carpentry work, sewing and food preparation. The kitchen classroom has modern cabinets and counters made by a Zarqa firm, and is equipped with four gloves and refrigerators. Twenty sewing machines will equip the sewing classroom.

Ahmad is currently monitoring the construction of another 25 schools that will be com-

pleted for the year 1989-1990 school year. Construction costs for the handsomely designed and furnished schools are a modest 85-80 JD per square metre. USAID has committed \$30 million towards the school construction project. Through Ahmad's careful management, the original 40 schools in the projects will be completed under budget, leaving a remainder of \$3.7 million which will be used for five additional schools.

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Bringing a humanitarian body into the light

By a Star Staff Writer

THE STAR's appointment with the Vice President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) was set for Monday, 11 o'clock in the morning, but he didn't show up till 11:15. Dr Mohammed Al-Hadid wasn't late because he neglected or forgot about the appointment; he was late because, coming down from the Red Crescent Hospital to the Administration Office, he was delayed by a citizen who wanted him to help him find out about his brother who had been detained by the Israeli authorities for two months, without any news.

This service of finding communication channels between numbers of families separated by the Israeli occupation is only one among many other services which the JRCS offers to the public in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

And for those who benefited from the services of the ICRC all over the world wherever there are natural catastrophes or turbulence created by the deeds of man, 8 May this year is a special day. This date marks the 125th anniversary of the ICRC. It is also special for Jordanians because their National Red Crescent Society will be 40 years old on the same day.

The Jordanian Red Crescent Society

The JRCS is a voluntary organization concerned with providing services to the needy citizens of the country, and is a member of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Since its establishment in 1947, the society has grown into a big voluntary institution with various branches and activities all through the Kingdom.



Red Crescent V.P. Dr Al-Hadid confers with Amman Red Cross President Carlo Von Flüe

In an interview with The Star, Dr. Al-Hadid, president of the JRCS, said that the improvement achieved by the society during the last 40 years did not meet the expectations due to the general political situation. However, he maintains that despite all the setbacks, the society is determined to improve on its services, and play its role in creating public awareness of the humanitarian law through information programmes and through the integration of more people into the voluntary work of the society.

Abu Qura called on other organizations to help the society in explaining its identity, especially the media which he believes could be very helpful in this respect.

The Youth Centre

Dr Abu Qura says that many of the activists among the Red Crescent Society are "old timers" and there is great need to infuse young blood in the society. Accordingly, it established a Youth Centre with the aim of educating young people about the principles of the movement,

and preparing them for shouldering future responsibilities.

President of the Youth Centre, Dr Al-Hadid, told The Star that among the permanent objectives of the Youth Centre is the founding of a stand-by rescue team that can help the citizens at times of national catastrophes. He said the centre will, in co-operation with other similar societies, send members of the rescue team on training courses



so that they can obtain higher levels of performance.

The centre will also start blood donation campaigns, and records of donors will be kept so as to save time and efforts in cases of emergency.

The newly established Youth Centre is provided with recreational facilities to attract more youngsters to it. Dr Al-Hadid believes that the creation of a friendly atmosphere at the centre will be very helpful in creating a team spirit among its members — a thing which will be enormously reflected on its services.

The hospital

Knowing that 4740 in-patients have received medical help from the hospital of the JRCS, gives an idea about the size of the population served by the society. Dr Al-Hadid explained that the hospital has 72 beds and is, except for an X-Ray Machine, provided with all the equipment a modern hospital needs.

The hospital charges beneficiaries for only the cost price of the treatment, and if a patient is proved to be unable to pay for himself, the hospital provides him with free services.

The hospital was established in 1953, and was funded by a number of Arab and foreign governments. According to Dr Al-Hadid, lots of credit should go to the women's branch of the society who established the hospital and has been immensely involved in its management.

The hospital also has a blood bank which receives donors and gives blood free of charge to whoever needs it. It co-operates with other blood banks in the country and is well equipped and run by qualified staff.

The Sewing and Typing Centres

For the people of the neighbouring area of the JRCS, the society is a place where their



Sewing classes have been offered to young women since 1950

daughters can learn a trade that will render them independent and capable of providing for themselves.

In the sewing centre of the JRCS, more than 65 girls attend training courses in sewing and embroidery without any charges. About the same number of girls receive courses in typing. These courses have been going on for more than 30 years.

Dr Al-Hadid says the centres are very helpful to the girls because they not only train them how to sew or to type, but also prepare them to be good housewives as they are requested to cook the free meal offered to them by the society, and clean and wash the facilities and dresses they use.

He says that the services of the organization are usually intended to fill a gap in the society, and since the need in 1950 when those centres were established was that of girls capable of doing typing and sewing work, the choice was to start these centres.

He said the institution will continue to offer new services that correspond with the need of the society.

The Red Cross

The Red Cross movement was born to alleviate the human suffering without discrimination and whenever it occurs. Its purpose is to ensure respect for the human being and to protect health and life.

"The movement does not discriminate as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve suffering individuals."

The Red Cross is an independent body with no political affiliations. The organization's neutrality is its passport to place where men are suffering and thus it does not take risk, and stays out of any political or religious controversies.

Through humanity to peace

On the 125th anniversary of the movement, George Reid reflects on the history of the League of Red Crosses and Red Crescent Societies. He writes:

"From its early beginnings in Paris after the First World War, the movement has grown into the world's biggest humanitarian federation — with its National Societies in 145 countries claiming over 250,000,000 members. Although it is the arm of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement which is primarily concerned with peace-time activities, the League was born out of conflict. The American Red Cross, Woodrow Wilson, in particular, was determined that the volunteers mobilized during the War on behalf of their fellow men should continue their work in the field of health and disaster relief."

"Let there be," he wrote, "a Red Cross League alongside the League of Nations." The man who turned that idea into reality was the War Commissioner of the American Red Cross, the Wall Street banker and fundraiser Henry Davison.

Despite the isolationist pressures of home, he saw that it was impossible to withdraw from a war-ravaged world. "No set of men could establish with pencil and paper," he said, "a peace which could endure unless the distress throughout the world could be relieved." The Red Cross should therefore "federate into an organization comparable to the League of Nations" and engage in a "permanent and universal crusade" to promote health and end suffering.

"On 5 May 1919 Davison convened the first League meeting in Paris — made up of representatives of the National Societies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. Their purpose was clearly defined: to assist the Red Cross Societies of the world in a systematic attempt to anticipate, diminish and relieve the misery produced by disaster and calamity."

There was an immediate explosion of activity and membership, fuelled by 2,500,000 dollars funds granted to Davison by the American Red Cross. By 1920, 23 National Societies had joined the League and embarked on an ambitious international programme.

"A medical mission was dispatched to Poland to fight the typhus epidemic, and a League Commissioner based in Warsaw. Teams were sent to Czechoslovakia to help establish a health service. In 1921 a Joint Committee was established with the ICRC, and the famous Norwegian explorer and humanitarian Dr Fridtjof Nansen was invited to go to the Soviet Union in charge of the famine-relief operations. At the same time, the League voted a subsidy to the League of Nations to allow that organization to train doctors in Eastern Europe."

"On 1 September 1923, an enormous earthquake hit Japan, causing the death of over 100,000 people and making millions homeless. It was the first major action outside Europe, and 35 Societies responded to the Joint League/ICRC Appeal. At the same time the League was expanding fast in the Youth field (with a Junior Red Cross bureau opened in 1920); in Publications (its 48-page quarterly, 'The World's Health', was the definitive international review on the subject); and in establishing regional sub-structures (with the Asian Red Cross Societies meeting in 1920 in Bangkok and the Eastern European and American Societies the following

year in Warsaw and Buenos Aires).

"This fast expansion led to a number of questions about the 'raison d'être' of the League. How was it to be financed? How could its modest resources meet the constant demand for services from it? What were to be its links with the ICRC? Was it to concentrate on co-ordinating relief in natural disasters, or could it provide a worldwide health Secretariat as well?"

"As first chairman, Davison had hoped that the League would eventually merge with the International Committee of the Red Cross. A number of conferences were held throughout the 1920s on what was termed a 'Red Cross Union', some of the rather stormy (with the Scandinavian Societies resigning from the League on this point for three years.) But in 1928 at the Hague an accommodation was reached, with both organizations agreeing on the Statute of the International Red Cross. From that date, the profile of the League has become clearer. Together with the founding red Cross body — the International Committee — and the National Societies, it is one of the component parts of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Its specific tasks are to co-ordinate relief in disaster situations, to develop Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies everywhere in the world, to care for refugees outside conflict situations, and to act as the International Secretariat for the National Societies."

"The theme of 'disaster relief' runs constantly through the League's history. From the 1920s onwards, there has hardly been a major earthquake, flood, tidal wave, hurricane or typhoon in which it has not been involved. From the early operations in Eastern Europe and Japan, its staff have travelled the globe. Among the main headlines: earthquakes in the Balkans, floods in China, hurricanes in the Caribbean in the Thirties; participation in Joint Relief work with the ICRC and National Societies worth 1-billion Swiss francs during the Second World War; the repatriation of 25,000 Greek children from 1949 onwards nine medical teams (consisting of a doctor, welfare worker and sanitary engineer) in Korea over 1950-2, when League personnel defied United Nations instructions to wear UN shoulder flashes; assistance to flood victims in Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands in 1953 and in the Danube countries the following year."

"The care of children has also been a high priority. In 1928 the League took a major part in convening the Paris International Congress on Child Health and Welfare. Today its Child Alive teams are active in Africa, Latin America and Asia in teaching oral rehydration and the benefits of immunization. And ever since the Second World War it has fought hard, in association with the National Societies, for blood transfusion services which are



Volunteers help in the wake of a bombing in Lebanon

ate delegates and thousands of local Red Cross staff and volunteers.

"Simultaneously with all this relief activity, other common strands show through the 68-year history of the League. Its first operation to counter the typhus pandemic in Eastern Europe bear a close similarity to its work in fighting the AIDS pandemic today."

"Its early experience with people displaced by war in Eastern Europe has also been a constant theme in its activities. In 1949 the League was helping to look after 300,000 Palestinian refugees; in 1958 it was administering 44 camps for Hungarian refugees, and simultaneously looking after Algerians who had fled into Morocco and Tunisia; since then its staff have seen service in many African countries, with Boat People in South East Asia, Afghans in Pakistan, and most recently Mozambicans in Malawi."

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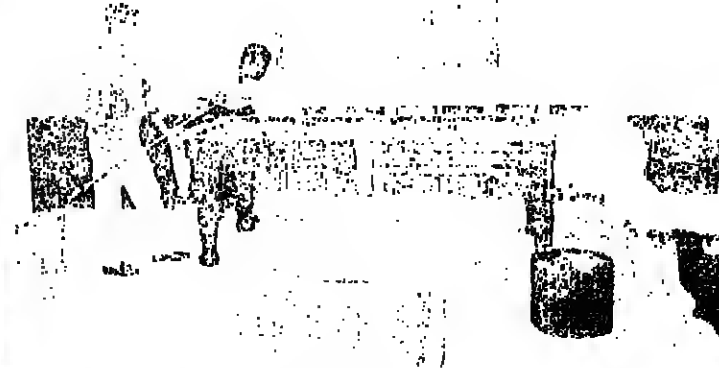
professional, with voluntary and non-paid donors.

"From the very beginning, a major objective has been to bring National Societies 'on board' and into full membership of the Red Cross and Red Crescent family. In 1963 a comprehensive 'Development Plan' was adopted with a long list of 'the tools needed to do the job.'"

One subject of regret, however, has regularly been voiced constantly: while funds have been readily available for disaster victims, it has not proved so easy to obtain 'core-funding' for the programmes and projects of young societies."

"The record, however, is proud one: almost 1,000 relief actions, involving the co-ordination of donations and goods worth around 4-billion Swiss francs, and hundreds of millions of needy people helped. By its actions the League has justified its founders' hopes that it could bring some stability into a troubled world — a mission best defined by its motto, 'through Humanity to Peace.'"

"Henry Davison's infant League of five societies in May 1919 now spans the globe, with member societies in 145 countries. Its work has been recognized by the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963. In this 125th year of the Movement, they too played their part in helping to achieve the



The Youth Centre offers a wide range of activities

dream of its founder Henry Davison:

"In every country Red Cross volunteers — true Samaritans of Charity — must be ever ready to devote themselves to the great cause of Humanity, in peacetime and in wartime alike."

The Anniversary

Both the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Society in Jordan are aware of the importance of disseminating information on the nature of the movement among the public. As a result, ceremonies and lectures will be organized in various parts of the country.

Knowing that a patient who was receiving medical treatment at the hospital of the Jordanian Red Crescent Hospital did not know anything about the movement other than that it is "a private institution" and that a university degree holder thought that the movement is "an organization affiliated with the United Nations", shows that the international body is taking the right direction by concentrating on an informative campaign that will bring it into the light.

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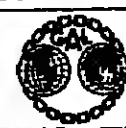
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'Nixon market' threatens Amman's boutiques

By Diane C. Chlangwa
Star Staff Writer

DRIVING INTO the souk, down town Amman and meandering through the busy thorough fare of Prince Mohammad Street or Mahajereen Street is enough excitement for one day for some. However, the real fun begins once one is out of the car into the colorful sidewalks and shops that provide the eager customer with everything of flamboyant costume jewelry, nylon, pots, nails, hammers and not forgetting the overly anxious shop keepers eagerly trying to sell you every item you put your hands on.

For those looking for even bigger bargains, downtown Amman has, within its premises, a line of shops selling used items ranging from children's socks and toys to ladies' hand scarves, hats and dresses, and men's shirts, shoes, jackets and suits, all ranging in sizes and colors.

This area, Italian Street or its previously referred to, 'Nixon Street', has continued to become famous over the years. Some blame the popularity of these shops and the goods they offer on the economic situation in the country where more and more people are finding it difficult to buy clothes and other items from the more exclusive shops located in the various 'Jebels' throughout Amman and other shops selling first-hand clothing in the downtown area.

Walking through Italian Street, one will notice the colorful array of clothes which range from generic underclothing, suits and dresses to designer Yves Saint Laurent shirts and pants for both men and women all hanging in the shops' outdoor displays. No money is spent on creating perfect displays in these shops in an effort to attract customers; but the appeal created is nonetheless comparable to that achieved by the perfect merchandise window displays. You're probably wondering — what kind of business do these second-hand goods shops have and whom they are catering for?

"Our shops appeal to all kinds of people," states Badr Gaihi, now shop owner for the past 20 years. "People who shop from here are from different social classes. This is the only place I know where you get that in Amman."

Clothes sold in the Italian Street shops come mostly from European countries such as Germany, Holland, Belgium and Sweden. According to shopowner Gaihi, the clothes are bought in bulk through local merchants affiliated with countries abroad.

"We buy the clothes per kilogram and not per garment," Gaihi says. "After we receive them, we separate them according to quality, size, and iron them before putting them out for our customers."

Prices for most of these goods normally do not exceed JD 10. These low prices include the sale of items such as heavy coats and sweaters in the winter months normally sold for more than JD 25 or more in the regular shops across Jordan.

As most of these goods are sold "first-class" in the second-hand market, a lot of what is being sold here in Jordan is still in very good condition. "My father owned this shop 17 years ago and I've purchased a lot of my personal clothes from here," says Abdel Fayed, shop attendant of a second-hand shop. "I will buy first-hand clothes, but I'll see second-hand



Clothes are purchased from abroad in bulk — and here make a handy resting place

clothes that I do like and are of good quality, I will buy them."

Getting bargains at the Italian Street shops has recently become a subject of interest not only for bargain shoppers but for shop-owners in the downtown area selling "first-hand" clothing.

"These shops definitely have a wider range of people shopping from them," states shopowner Abdullah Trayrah. "I especially feel the competition when you get people selling their goods right outside my shop on the pavement."

Ahmed Attiyeh, also owner of a downtown first-hand goods shop agrees with Trayrah, and adds, "They often sell goods of the same quality as we do but at a cheaper price. Over the past two years, more people than used to shop from here are opting to buy second-hand clothes. This is because everyone is looking for cheaper goods."

At present, Trayrah, who has operated his shop for some 15 years, feels very threatened by his business counterparts. "I think next year will be worse than this year," laments Trayrah.

The concern for the drop in consumer demand for more costly clothing is not limited to shop-owners in the downtown area. A survey of boutiques in the more affluent areas of Amman reveals that this problem

has also affected them. Taking into account the past year, a lot of boutique owners selling the more stylish imported garments agree that the number of customers has either stayed the same or decreased.

"We've been in the business since 1979 during which time we have imported French and Italian

clothes and shoes for our customers," stated Henry Elamrani, owner of Henry Store located in Jabal Amman. "Our sales have grown from bad to worse over the last year as more of the people who buy the clothes we sell are opting to travel to Europe to buy them there."

The other alternative that some people are taking is to buy material and have clothes either made by a professional tailor or by the customers themselves. "In most cases, it turns out to be cheaper than having to travel abroad to buy from the local boutiques."



A dollar stretches farther when you buy second hand

Economic Reform

I CAME across a report written by a committee of scientists who were instructed by the Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to evaluate the performance of India's CSIR, or the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The report is an elegant and forceful one. It also contains some in-depth analysis of the factors which could constrain the progress of science and research in developing countries.

The first over-all remark which intrigued me in this report states that the need is "... strongly felt to get away from an ambience in which science has perished while a few scientists have flourished."

This notion can be generalized to cover the trade-off between the "good" of the individual and the "good" of the society. The pursuit of certain individuals who work in end benefit from their institutional presence can be realized at

Economic Adhocracy

By

Jawad

Ansari



the expense of the very institutions which these individuals are supposed to serve. When we talk of economic reform this trade-off point is ignored. It should not be. The overall economic system is served when one plus one equals two or more and not when it is less than two.

The second remark which I found deliciously tantalizing states that it is "... a paradox that as a nation we have fascination for revolution but an abhorrence of change." Not all developing countries speak of revolutions but rather of evolution. They want to create a cloud over certain sectors, but that cloud fails to affect any change. Thus revolutions or evolutions add up to zero change, or, in effect, attesting the status quo. Again, economic reform entails by definition change. If it fails to induce change in institutional set-ups and operations, then revolutions would serve as consumers of enthusiasm and firmers of unwritten modus operandi.

The report is an excellent one. It is most provocative and thought provoking. Yet, I believe its basic value does not thereby stem from its evaluation of CSIR, but from its evaluation of developing countries' ability to deal with social and economic reform.

Is oil within reach?

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Staff Writer

A FEW foreign oil companies came to look for oil in Jordan in the past 40 years. Most of them just could not find commercial quantities. The Kingdom is still importing 99 per cent of its overall oil production. In 1987, the local oil production from Al-Azraq covered only 21,117 tonnes of local needs while the rest 2,537,778 tonnes came from Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Mr Kamel Jreissat, president of the Mineral Resources Authority, said that most studies done especially the seismic surveys of Jordan were of bad quality. Before the establishment of the Authority, he said, the foreign companies surveyed only 1800 kilometres, while the authority covered 23,000 kilometres.

Mr Jreissat said that Jordan has been for a long time classified as a low probability oil land. The new studies however,

changed this idea and some areas are found to have high probabilities such as Al-Rishe and Al-Azraq.

In 1981, an invitation to tender for searching for oil was open for a few foreign companies of which none bid, said Mr Jreissat. Large companies at the time were not ready to risk looking for oil in Jordan. They said there was no commercial quantities.

However, he said, recent studies proved the opposite; probabilities are much higher nowadays. New contracts with three highly reputed oil companies were signed in 1985-87. Two companies are going to start drilling this year in Al-Jerf, Al-Azraq and Al-Gor.

Jordan has three oil drillers rented on a year basis, each costs \$8,000 per day, he said. On the other hand there are plans to buy a national driller, for which the government has al-

ready allocated \$11 million. Mr Jreissat said that now Jordan has established an expert manpower with high ability to manage the driller. He hopes that this would be the first step in establishing a national oil company to work in Jordan or abroad.

Mr Jreissat said that oil rocks which exist in Al-Lajoun area could be another source of oil in Jordan. Studies have discovered reserves of a billion tonnes of oil rocks containing 10 per cent of hydrocarbon materials, i.e., 100 million tonnes of oil in addition to another 10 per cent of sulphur.

In the meantime, according to world prices, he said, it is not feasible to apply the project for exploiting the oil rocks. The project requires the investment of JD 700 million in order to cover the local need for oil.

On the other hand, there are other feasibility studies under-



Kamel Jreissat

going with co-operation with the Electricity Authority concerning the process of oil rocks combustion.

In order to generate electricity, he said. Noteworthy to mention that Jordan totally depends on oil for generating electricity.

Improvement challenges depression

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Bank of Jordan's annual report for 1987, the Jordanian economy has been affected by some negative factors in 1987,

especially the depression prevailing in the area, namely the Gulf area on which Jordan depends as a source of transfers and as a labour market.

The report also mentions the negative effects from the unstable political situation in the Middle East especially the Iran-Iraq war, and the decrease in Arab aids and remittances.

However, the Jordanian economy has recorded some good improvements. The GDP has grown by 3.5 per cent amounting to JD 1,700 millions compared with JD 1,842 millions in 1986. This increase was due to improvements in different kinds of productions.

On the other hand, the preliminary statistics for 1987 show improvements in industrial productions whose index recorded 205.2 points compared with 187.8 points in 1986.

A.P. supplies Taiwan

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Potash Co. has reached an agreement with Taiwan Fertilizer Co. on a long-standing supply of potassium chloride.

Valid for three years from 1 March 1988, to 31 December 1990, the agreement stipulates that Jordan exports annually 30,000-45,000 metric tonnes of potassium chloride to the Republic of China, in a total amount of 90,000-135,000 metric tonnes for the said period.

Under the above plan, the first batch of 20,000 metric tonnes will be packed and delivered to Taiwan by the end of June, 1988.

CONTRACT TENDER NO. 53/88

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER PROJECT CONTRACTS 3A, 4A AND 4B

1) The Government Tenders Directorate invites experienced Jordanian consultants who have been listed as Grade A in the field of Water and Sewerage Projects by the Jordan Engineers Association and consultants experienced and specialized in the field of Water and Sewerage Projects from US AID Geographic Code 941 countries to submit proposals for the supervision of construction of Contracts 3A and 4A and the supervision of the completion of Contract 4B, under the Zarqa-Ruseifa Water and Wastewater Project, partially financed by the United States Agency for International Development. The three construction contracts consist of the supply and installation of water and sewerage networks in parts of the Municipality of Zarqa.

2) The Request for Proposals is obtainable from the Tenders Department at the Water Authority for a non-refundable sum of JD 25.

3) The award of the contract will be based on a combination of technical and financial submissions.

4) The proposals as outlined in the Request for Proposals shall be delivered in a sealed envelope to the Office of the Director of the Government Tenders Directorate not later than 1330 hours Jordan local time on 28 May 1988.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Director, Government Tenders Directorate.

JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY COMPANY LTD., AMMAN - JORDAN



TENDERERS INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION AND BIDDING

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. announces tender invitation No. 5/88 for Aqaba Tanks and Facilities Revamp Project which shall include building of oil products storage tanks and accompanying facilities including all civil, mechanical and electrical works related to the new installation.

Contractors who possess experience in the same field and are qualified financially and technically and who wish to participate in the above tender are invited to submit their prequalification documents not later than 12.00 p.m. on 13/8/1988.

Prequalification documents should include the following:-

1. Financial capability of the Contractor, financial references are to be provided.
2. Technical capability of the Contractor including details of experience and background of personnel, specifications of available equipment, etc.
3. Detailed documents showing similar projects executed by the Contractor, full names and addresses of firms and details of projects including contract cost, and completion periods.

Results of prequalification shall be announced and advised to participants as soon as they become available.

Eligible Contractors may obtain tender documents from the Company's Head Office at First Circle - Jabal Amman against Non-Refundable J.D. (100) per set not later than 20/6/1988.

Offers should be submitted by qualified Contractors to the Company's Head Office not later than 12.00 P.M. on Tuesday 18/8/1988.



Regional Tenders

ALGERIA

Foro-silicon. Tender no 113/AF/1988. Supply of 12 tonnes of Foro-silicon, 40% pure, 40 tonnes of Foro-silicon, 15% pure, and 40 tonnes of Foro-silicon, 10% pure. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Injection press. Supply of three injection presses and an auxiliary cutting bench. Details on payment of AO 100 from ENEL, Unité d'Enlèvement des Déchets Industriels, PO Box 10, Algiers, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Paper. Tender no 92/88. Supply of 400 tonnes of white offset paper. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Laboratory. Tender no 1/88. Supply and installation of an in-vitro micro-propagation laboratory for the Ministry of Agriculture, PO Box 220, Algiers, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Engine spares. Tender no 1401/1/1/88. Supply of spares for Cummins engines. Details on payment of AO 400 CD 8 May.

Truck spares. Tender no 1420/1/1/88. Supply of spares for Citroën, Renault and Lancia trucks. Details on payment of AO 400 CD 8 May.

Heberdasher. Tender no 001/88. Supply of seven lots of heberdasher. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Barreling unit. Tender no 011/88. Supply of two lots of equipment for the installation of a barreling unit in Bido. Details on payment of AO 500 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Machine tools. Tender no 012/205/88. Supply of machine tools for metal work. Details on payment of AO 300 CD 8 May.

Machine tools. Tender no 012/204/88. Supply of machine tools for metal work. Details on payment of AO 300 CD 8 May.

Repair and maintenance equipment. Supply of six lots of industrial repair and maintenance equipment, including distribution units for lubrication, water pumps, thermal treatment equipment and complementary equipment for various workshops. Details on payment of AO 300 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Synthetic wool and mixed fabrics. Tender no 01/88. Supply of synthetic wool and mixed fabrics. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Dyes and chemicals. Tender no 01/88. Supply of various dyes and chemicals. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Recovery unit. Tender no 1. Supply of a recovery unit for a marble saw.

Box 28, Mosul, Iraq. 28016 msal mail k/28040 no mail k/ or from Baghdad office. Saadoun Street, Baghdad, CD 5 May.

Boiler spares. Tender no 191/88. Supply of spare parts for boilers. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Woolen yarn. Tender no 8/4/88. Supply of 800 tonnes of woolen yarn for weaving. 200 tonnes of no 48/2, and 400 tonnes of no 40/2. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Blow and injection moulding machines. Tender no 3/88. Supply of two blow and injection moulding machines with moulds and accessories. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Polystyrene foam. Tender no 10/03/88. Supply of polystyrene foam for insulation. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Railway equipment. Tender no 2/88. Supply of railway equipment including an automatic circuit, a pressure, welding equipment and rolling machines. Details on payment of AO 150 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Equipment and cables. Tender no 32/1088. Supply of high-tension equipment and cables. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 CD 30 April.

Plastic containers. Tender no 34/1988. Supply of plastic containers for ice-cream. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 CD 30 April.

Resin. Tender no 87/88. Supply of 450 tonnes of resin. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 100 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Road work equipment and vehicles. Supply of various road work equipment and vehicles. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Shifting line. Tender no 2. Supply, assembly and installation of a 7.5 km shifting line at Beni Suaf plant. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 300 from the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Seep transfer pumps. Tender no 24/88. Supply of pumps for seep transfer. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 3 May.

Seep feeding pumps. Tender no 25/88. Supply of pumps for seep feeding. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 3 May.

Metals. Tender no 28/88. Supply of various metals. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 7 May.

Gate valve. Tender no 27/88. Supply of gate valve. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 10 May.

Colour scanner. Tender no 01/88. Supply of a colour scanner. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 10 May.

Water installation works. Tender no 13/87/88. Completion of the Finca Finca water installation work at ministry complex. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 8 May.

Emergency generator. Tender no 1/88. Supply of an emergency generator for the Ministry of Industry, Algiers, CD 1 May.

Pump installation and well cleaning. Tender no 10/88. Supply of pump installation and well cleaning. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 10 May.

Flanges. Tender no 512/78. Supply of various flanges. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 30 April.

Photographic services. Tender no 1/88. Supply of photographic services. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 30 April.

pany, of services for public relations photographic sections. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 300 CD 10 May.

Zoology equipment. Tender no 1-1988/88. Supply, to Kuwait university, of equipment and instruments for zoology department. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 4 May.

Chemistry equipment. Tender no 2-1988/88. Supply, to Kuwait university, of equipment and instruments for chemistry department. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 4 May.

Airconditioning. Tender no PT/23-88/8. (Open to contractors classified in categories 2, 3 and 4 in air conditioning work). Supply and installation, for the Education Ministry, of central air conditioning units for five schools in area 2. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 10 May.

Airconditioning, electricity, sanitary and mechanical O & M. Tender no 6-87/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 2, 3 and 4 in air conditioning work). Operation and complete maintenance of O & M, for the Awqaf & Islamic Affairs Ministry, of air conditioning, electricity, sanitary and mechanical works at Grand Mosque building and car parks. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 CD 3 May.

Store construction and maintenance. Tender no PA/38/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 3 and 4 in construction work). Construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Authority for Applied Education & Training, of store technological studies college in Shuwaikh. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 CD 8 May.

Water pipe cocks maintenance. Tender no ME/22/4/1987-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply and maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of water meter and pipe lines and water tank sites in various locations. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 100 CD 8 May.

Fresh and brackish water house joints. Tender no ME/22/4/1987-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply and replacement, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of fresh and brackish water house joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 500 CD 8 May.

Zinc methyl. Tender no 3600/8. Open to prequalified contractors only. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of zinc methyl. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 22 May.

Mechanical maintenance and industrial cleaning. Tender no M/1988/5. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for Kuwait Oil Company, of mechanical maintenance and industrial cleaning services for import facilities. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 300 CD 10 May.

Electrical wire repair and recasting. Tender no M/1987/11. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Repair and recasting, for Kuwait Oil Company, of electrical machine wires. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of AO 300 CD 10 May.

Housing and mosque project. Tender no NHA/204-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Construction, completion and maintenance, for the National Housing Authority, of two local mosques, type 5, and two Imam and Moezin houses in Qurtin housing project, section E, block 1. Bid bond is AO 14,000. Details on payment of AO 240 for document 1 and 3 and AO 80 for document 2. CD 18 May.

Housing and mosque project. Tender no NHA/205-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Construction, completion and maintenance, for the National Housing Authority, of two local mosques, type 5, and two Imam and Moezin houses in Qurtin housing project, section E, block 1. Bid bond is AO 14,000. Details on payment of AO 240 for document 1 and 3 and AO 80 for document 2. CD 18 May.

School completion. Tender no 7/1408. Completion of preliminary handing over of 11 Makhehneh school and 3 Sagar school. Details on payment of AO 200 for 1 and 3 and AO 100 for 2 from Directorate of Education, Qurtin. CD 3 May.

Vehicle and equipment insurance. Tender no CO/20-88. Provision of insurance cover for all vehicles and mobile heavy equipment of all types. Details on payment of AO 500 from Saudi Consulate General, P.O. Box 1604, Riyadh 11411, telephone 4031033, telex 100065 muhad al, CD 1 May.

Refrigeration and air conditioning O & M works. Tender no 1402/88. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of refrigeration and air conditioning works at Hell education directorate's premises and several schools in the district. Details on payment of AO 150 from Directorate of Education, Hail, telephone 5321398, CD 30 April.

Refrigeration and air conditioning O & M works. Tender no 1402/88. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of refrigeration and air conditioning works at Hell education directorate's premises and several schools in the district. Details on payment of AO 150 from Directorate of Education, Hail, telephone 5321398, CD 30 April.

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contractors only). Construction, completion and maintenance, for the National Housing Authority, of local mosques, type 5, and one Imam and Moezin house with Moezin house in Qurtin housing project, section E, block 2. Bid bond is AO 20,000. Details on payment of AO 240 for documents 1 and 3 and AO 80 for document 2. CD 18 May.

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from HPPC Secretary, Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Room 57, First Floor, P.O. Box 70, Safat 13001, telephone 42012, telex 23260/48200, 22006/22457/22888 kpc k/30041 kpc k/1.

Stud bolts and lock screws. Tender no 7/3087. Supply of stud bolts and lock screws. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 8 May.

Pipes and fittings. Tender no 7/3080. Supply of cast iron pipes and fittings. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 8 May.

Round bars and plates. Tender no 7/3082. Supply of round bars and plates. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 8 May.

Anodes. Tender no 7/3079. Supply of anodes. Details on payment of AO 200 CD 8 May.

SAUDI ARABIA

Power station expansion. Tender no 1018/Eng/Rabigh Expansion of Rabigh power station, phase three, 1411. Details on payment of SR 100,000 from Saudi Consulate General, P.O. Box 9298, Jeddah 21413, telephone 5473842/6380433/8476844/8473341/8470568, telex 801870 kahraba al, CD 2 June.

Drainage trench. Tender no 21. Supply of a drainage trench at Tabuk secondary school. Details on payment of SR 600 from Directorate of Education, Tabuk, telephone 4221280, CD 1 May.

Car shed construction. Tender no 52. Construction of three car sheds, each for eight cars. Details on payment of SR 200 from Directorate of Education, Hail, telephone 52211587, CD 1 May.

Fence construction. Construction of boundary fencing at Mubarak secondary school in Hara. Details on payment of SR 500 from Directorate of Education, Hail, telephone 52211587, CD 1 May.

Landscaping O & M. Operation and maintenance (O & M) of Kofa Fard garden in Taif. Details on payment of SR 500 from Taif Municipality, Taif, telephone 7328882, CD 1 May.

Vehicle and equipment insurance. Tender no CO/20-88. Provision of insurance cover for all vehicles and mobile heavy equipment of all types. Details on payment of AO 500 from Saudi Consulate General, P.O. Box 1604, Riyadh 11411, telephone 4031033, telex 100065 muhad al, CD 1 May.

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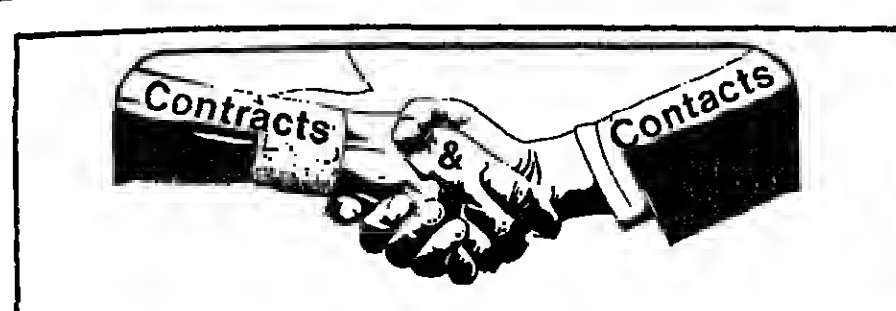
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TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Directorate. Tender numbers, subject, price of documents and closing dates are mentioned respectively:

(1) 174/88, materials for electricity workshops, JD 3, 23 May 1988.

(2) 191/88, publications, JD 2, 10 May 1988.

(3) 198/88, manual tools, JD 2, 23 May 1988.

(4) 195/88, materials for auto workshop, JD 1, 23 May 1988.

TENDERS NOS. 12/M/88, and 13/M/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Engineering Affairs Directorate for JD 25 each. Closing date: 11 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 84/88. Supply of oils for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 5. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 21/88. Supply and installation of air conditioning system for the University of Science and Technology. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's secretariat for JD 15. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 22 May 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for Mu'ta University. Tender numbers, subject, price of documents, and closing dates are mentioned respectively:

(1) F 24/88, index cards for the library, JD 5, 14 May 1988.

(2) F 25/88, chairs, JD 2, 14 May 1988.

(3) F 28/88, computers, JD 5, 22 May 1988.

(4) F 27/88, fork-lift, JD 5, 22 May 1988.

Tender documents are available at the Tenders Sub-Committee's Secretariat. Bond: five per cent of offer's value.

TENDER FOR construction work for the Municipality of Medeba. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 25. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 10 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 37/88. Supply and installation of a fire alarm system for the Royal Jordan Airlines. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 14 May 1988.

CENTRAL TENDER NO. 31/88. (Open to prequalified contractors). Road construction work for the Ministry of Public Works. First copy of tender document is available at the Ministry of Public Works. Second copy is for JD 120. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

TENDER NOS. 8/1988, 7/1988, 9/1988, and 9/1988. Maintenance work for the Directorate of Education of Al-Zarqa. Tender documents are available at the School Buildings Dept. for JD 10, JD 10, JD 10 respectively. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 7 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Construction work for the Civil Aviation Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority's

Telephone numbers: University of Jordan 678134, Ministry of Public Works 888481, General Supplies Department 841485, Ministry of Education 888181/181/181, Ministry of Health 885111/111/111, Royal Jordan Airlines 878134, Jordan Cement Factories 888102, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 880144, Jordan Electricity Authority 818161, Water Authority 888111, Directorate of Buildings 848145/848242.

5 MAY 1988

5 MAY 1988

5 MAY 1988

Financial Market Weekly Report

The market recovers

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

THIS WEEK, Amman Financial Market witnessed a decrease in the trading volume, number of shares, and the number of contracts. The decrease was by 12.61 per cent, 1.35 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively. However, if we add the average per day of the trading volume (JD 179,897) to compensate for Sunday which was a holiday on the occasion of Labour Day, we find that the trading volume has actually increased by 9.23 per cent. This stock market seems to be covering up from the depreciation pre-vented for the last few weeks. Companies whose share prices have increased were 23 this week, compared with 11 last week.

This week a total of 582,475 shares were handled, recording a total market volume of JD 719,588, divided among 1,003 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 179,897 PER DAY. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 380,121 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 168,205.

The shares of 59 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week	Prices	Total	Weekly Entries
		+ - 0		
Banks	28.592%	32.384%	51 5 8	16 42
Insurance	8.038%	0.483%	31 0 0	3 8
Services	1.882%	1.510%	121 6 1	29 19
Industrials	81.426%	85.821%	131 9 7	9 83
Total			23 20 18	59 150

The daily trading volume, as proportional to the total market (JD 719,588), was as follows:

	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Sunday	Monday
28.488	27.488	30.468	1.568	2.588	
22.579%	14.292%	25.809%	—	37.316%	
11.088%	20.512%	30.794%	13.639%	23.785%	

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

— Intermed. Petro-Chem 23.427%, 14.390% — Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp. 4.134%, 11.761% — Arab Aluminium Ind. 18.056%, 9.862% — Nat. Steel 12.332%, 7.575% — Arab Life & Accident 8.873%, 7.282% — Jo. Spin. & Weav. 7.390%, 4.539% — Arab Bank 15.079%, 4.311% — Jo. Gulf Bank 14.423%, 4.123% — Arab Fin. Corp. 12.803%, 3.860% — Jo. Electricity 50.812%, .952% — Yarmouk Ins. & Re-In 9.393%, .780% — Dar Al-Sha'ab 14.764%, .277% — Patra Projects 11.996%, .225% — Gan. Inv. 11.553%, .217% — Philadelphia Ins. .933%, .075% — M. E. Ins. .000%, .000%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Swiss Franc
1 M	7	3 3/8	9 5/8	8	4	2	3 3/4	1 M 8 1/8
2 M	7 1/8	3 1/4	10 5/8	8 1/4	4	2 1/8	3 13/16	2 M 7 15/16
3 M	7 3/8	3 1/4	10 7/8	8 5/8	4	2 1/8	3 7/8	3 M 7 15/16
6 M	7 5/8	3 3/8	11	8 1/2	4 1/8	2 5/8	4	6 M 8
9 M	7 7/8	3 1/2	11 1/8	8 9/8	4 3/8	2 9/8	4 1/8	9 M 8 1/8
1 Year	7 13/16	3 9/16	11 1/4	8 11/16	4 1/4	2 3/4	4 1/8	1 Year 8 3/8
2 Years	8 1/8	4					9 M	8 1/2
3 Years	8 1/2	4 1/2						
4 Years	8 3/4	4 7/8						
5 Years	9	5 1/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirhem.
1 MTH	8 7/8-3/4	5 3/4-5 1/4	7-0 1/4	8 7/8-8 1/2
2 MTH	7-6 7/8	5 3/4-5 1/4	7-0 1/4	7-6 7/8
3 MTH	7 1/8-6 15/16	5 3/4-5 1/4	7 1/8-6 3/4	7 1/8-6 3/4
6 MTH	7 5/16-3/16	6-5 1/2	7 3/8-6 5/8	7 3/8-7
1 Year	7 11/16-3/16	6 5 1/2	7 5/8-6 7/8	7 5/8-7 1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 2.5.1088.

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading

	Monday	Friday	Tuesday
	2.5.88	29.4.88	25.4.88
OEM	1.6823	1.6725	1.8785
SFR	1.4005	1.3910	1.3860
FRF	5.7145	5.6805	5.8915
DFL	1.6844	1.6745	1.8790
LIT	1,251.00	1,242.00	1,245.50
CAS	1.2285	1.2280	1.2309
YEN	125.33	124.82	124.60
£	1.8705	1.8785	1.8730
GOLD	447.5	449.00	449.85
SILVER	6.48	6.45	6.42

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	94	95	\$	338.1
L. Lira	0.80	0.85	£	849.3
S. Lira	78	79	DEM	201
I. Dinar	180	170	SFR	241.5
K. Dinar	1270	1280	FF	59.1
E. Pound	150	160	Yen(100)	289.7
UAE Dir	980	970	OFL	183.8
Q. Riyal	970	980	SKR	57.4
O. Riyal	920	930	LIT(100)	27
B. Dinar	930.5	940.5	BFL(10)	96.4

Corporate Scene

Al-Shedeye Mines promise billion tonnes

ACCORDING TO the Board of Directors' report of the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Co., as of 1987, the company has started plans and studies of Al-Shedeye mines which promise a billion tonnes of phosphate. Studies have already discovered 790 million tonnes reserves in one of the sites.

In 1987, the company produced a total of 6.8 million tonnes (6.2 million in 1986), 805 thousand tonnes of manufactured fertilizers, 5480 tonnes of phosphorus acid, and 11,208 tonnes of aluminium fluoride.

Total sales (Amman FOB) amounted to JD 94.78 million in 1987 (JD 92.92 million in 1986) of which JD 34.95 million were sales of manufactured fertilizers, and JD 59.81 million of phosphate.

The company recorded a total profit of JD 8.87 million in 1987, of which JD 4.59 million were retained. The Board of Directors has agreed to distribute seven per cent in dividends to the company's shareholders, amounting to a total of JD 1.4 million.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 59 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-23 companies whose share prices increased, 24-43 companies whose share prices decreased, and 44-59 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

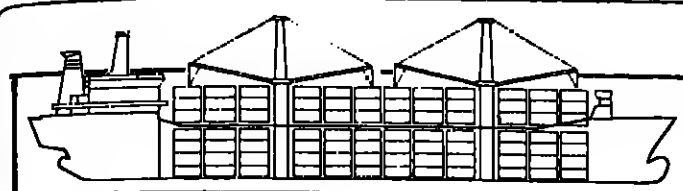
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	114.250	115.000	+ .750
2. Bank of Jordan	14.750	15.000	+ .250
3. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.130	1.180	+ .050
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.290	1.330	+ .040
5. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.880	1.880	+ .020
6. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1.080	1.070	+ .010
7. Arab Lias. & Accident Ins.	1.050	1.100	+ .050
8. Philadelphia Ins.	.840	.850	+ .010
9. Jo. Electricity	1.440	1.450	+ .010
10. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.180	.200	+ .020
11. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.020	7.070	+ .050
12. Arab Pharm. Mgtl.	1.950	1.970	+ .020
13. Jo. Worstad Mills	4.300	4.480	+ .180
14. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.010	1.040	+ .030
15. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac	2.920	3.000	+ .080
16. Dar Al-Dawa	1.410	1.420	+ .010
17. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.750	1.790	+ .040
18. Arab Paper Converting	.330	.380	+ .050
19. Nat. Steel	2.890	2.800	+ .110
20. Inlarned Petro-Chem.	1.180	1.220	+ .040
21. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.380	1.400	+ .020
22. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.350	1.480	+ .130
23. Jo. Rock Wool	.520	.530	+ .010
24. Jo. Saccharine Corp.	.770	.750	- .020
25. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	.530	.500	- .030
26. Nat. Portfolio Securitas	.690	.880	+ .190
27. R.E.S. Inv. Co.	.390	.370	- .020
28. Darco	.410	.400	- .010
29. Dar Al-Sha'b	.370	.360	- .010
30. Jo. Nat. Lines	.800	.780	- .020
31. Petre Projects	.640	.630	- .010
32. Ta. Jirco, Eq. Hire	.780	.740	- .040
33. Gen. Inv.	1.270	1.250	- .020
34. Jo. Gulf R.E. Inv. Corp.	.320	.300	- .020
35. Trans. Jo. Minarata Research	.600	.550	- .050
36. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.320	1.290	- .030
37. Public Mining Co.	1.350	1.220	- .130
38. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	3.910	3.900	- .010
39. Jo. Spn. & Weav.	.780	.730	- .050
40. Aladdin	1.310	1.190	- .120
41. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgtl.	.980	.950	- .030
42. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.180	1.140	- .040
43. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.580	2.510	- .070
44. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.500	2.500	.000
45. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.400	1.400	.000
46. Housing Bank	1.710	1.710	.000
47. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.450	1.450	.000
48. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	.000
49. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.870	1.870	.000
50. Al-Mashrek Cur. Ex.	14.500	14.500	.000
51. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	.000
52. Jo. Hotels & Tour.	2.500	2.500	.000
53. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.040	1.040	.000
54. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.210	2.210	.000
55. Jo. Dairy	.980	.980	.000
56. Jo. Pipe Mgtl.	1.140	1.140	.000
57. Jo. Glass Ind.	.900	.900	.000
58. Jo. Lina & Sil. Brick Ind.	.200	.200	.000
59. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.800	.800	.000

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 2 May 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.880	+0.020
Gulf Bank	0.345	+0.010
Comm. Bank	0.248	+0.004
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.275	0
Barqan Bank	0.238	0
Kwt. Fin. House	0.410	+0.005
Kwt. Inv.	0.180	+0.008
Kwt. Int. Inv.	0.180	-0.008
Com. Facilities	0.410	+0.005
I.F.A.	0.102	0
Ahila Ins.	0.620	0
United R. Es.	0.118	0
Metal Pipes	0.285	0
Gulf Cable	0.990	+0.010
Kwt. Pharm. Ind.	0.150	+0.010
Public Warehousing	0.144	+0.010
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.021	-0.005
Mobile Tels.	0.385	+0.005
Kwt. Computers	0.188	0
Livestock T.T.	0.222	+0.002
Coast Inv.	0.078	0

Non-Kuwait Companies



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Sailing Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SOP	Radomyshi	17/4/88
		Ruzhany	28/4/88
		Boris Polevoy	29/4/88
B) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Ballic	A. Goro	13/4/88
		Komson	8/5/88
C) Yugoslavia + Med (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Jadranska	Emmanuel Vidovic	28/4/88
		Kalros	5/5/88
		A. Tradar	9/5/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Gangcheng	25/4/88
		Kota Ratu	28/4/88
		Kota Bener	7/5/88
		Kota Jaya	7/5/88
		Kota Maju	28/5/88
E) GOR + North Contentini + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	Pritzwalk	1/5/88
		S. Jaahn	18/5/88
		Red Sea Explorer	28/5/88
		Enterprise	28/5/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Huel	Huel Margarie	17/4/88
		Huel Travalier	8/5/88
		Huel Tracer	21/5/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Wi-Loklak	2/5/88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oeals Liberty Confilo		T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawer Egypt	Alkarsma	29/4/88
J) China	Cosco	Riza Iak	28/4/88
K) India	Jugolnija	Kumrovec	19/4/88
L) Charter	Georgia M. Mundogaa		28/4/88
	Pacific		30/4/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 45, departing Ravenna 27 April, Venice 28 April, arriving Aqaba 6 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 10 May, Ravenna 11 May, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 47, departing Venice 23 May, Ravenna 25 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 8 June 1988.

— Thames, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian port 31 March, arriving Aqaba 13 May 1988.

— Thama, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 12 May 1988.

— Thama, Eastam Wizam, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 15 June 1988.

— Thama, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian port 25 May, arriving Aqaba 30 July 1988.

— Thama, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazil 30 June, arriving Aqaba 15 August 1988.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of capabilities, wishing to establish export and import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contact at their addresses accordingly:

• Bobby Trading Company, C.P.O. Box 10183 Karachi - 2, Pakistan (varieties).

• Odeh Sanayl va Ticaret Gezi-boyu Cad. N.21 Pendik Istanbul - Turkey (Sweets).

• Ematek Elektronik Mekine Teknoloji San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sil. Altiyol, Kuadill Cad. Yildiz Iahani 2112 81310 Kadikoy - Istanbul (fur and clothing).

• Etilin Ticaret - Etilin Tape Nu-luomany Cad. N. 83, Cagaloglu - Istanbul (carpets).

• Dummus Ali Zorbozan ve Ogut-lari Akpak Havlu ve Meneucat San. Kd. Stl. Bultanhamam, Soy-baslar Han N. 9/1-3 Turkey (towels).

• Meri Corp Depoau Leon ve N. 57, Sultanhamam - Istanbul (beds).

• Durrani & Co. Chah Jattan Sialkot - 1, Pakistan (surgery tools).

• Sheikh Bukhah Elahi Sons (Pvt) Ltd., 9, 5th Floor Haji Adam Chambers, Althusaan Road New Chali City, P.D. Box 4442, Karachi - Pakistan (cotton materials).

• Zulco Brothers P.O. Box 104 Bialkot, Pakistan (Surgery tools).

• Gold Spot Traders 14-A/Q Gul-burg 11 Lahore, Pakistan (leather and sports products).

• Plesticraters (Pvt) Ltd. 3rd floor, Siale Lile Bldg. No. 2 - A, Wallace Road Off Chundrigar Road, Karachi - 2, Pakistan (water coolers and heaters).

• Vafri S.A. Poligono Industrial Navisa Calle A. Nevas 54 56 Spain (electrical devices).

• J.C. Tanbden Pty. Ltd. 28 Johnston St. Fitzroy, 3085 Victoria - Australia (food stuffs).

• Siro GmbH, Am Lauber Berg 2, Postfach 20, 8478 Shoensee, W. Germany (Projectors).

• Prince International B - 4, Bardari, FL - 2, Block - 130, Gulshan - 6 - Jibai, Karachi - Pakistan (Publishers).

• Noble Exporte Pvt. Ltd. 324 - 326, Vyapar Bhavan P.D. Mallo Road, Corneat Bunder, Bombay - 400 008, India (clothes and materials).

• Tongz Casters & Whales MFG Ltd. Room 903, China Building Central - Hong Kong (Whales).

• Zaa Bar International, 3792 East 71st, Tulsa OK 74138, 4001 Colonial Drive, Sapulpa, OK, U.S.A. 74066 (Agricultural animals).

• Kurt Schnatzer Witanwieser, 8 9202 Gasseau / Schweiz, Switzerland (varieties).

• Chung Han Inc. C.P.O. Box 9108, Seoul - Korea (varieties).

• Bambi Leder Fab. M. Yalcin Sumail, Carakapi Aydinlar Han N. 5 Beyazit - Istanbul (leather clothes).

• Iran Glyin San. ve Tic. A.S. Asirelndi Cad. N. 47 Kat 1 Emsonu - Istanbul (clothes).

• Kizoglu Textile Millat Cad. No. 157/2, Sahremini - Istanbul, Turkey (materials).

• Kinyas Makinalar Sangyl va Ticaret, Gumusuyu Cad. Ayvaldere Sk. Site Yolu No. 24 Topkapli - Istanbul Turkey (pumps).

• Mezen Trading Co. 201 Fourth Cross St. Colombo 11, Sri Lanka (Spices and nuts).

• Commercial Services Centre, Paya Lober, P.D. Box 98, Singapore 9154 (varieties).

• Geza Export, 412741 Geza - Syria (potatoes).

• Probiologic Inc. 1803 132nd Ave NE Sallisua, WA 98005 U.S.A. (agricultural products).

• Tabco Inter-World Ltd. 47, IGA - Iduganran Sir. Lagos - Nigeria (varieties).

• Aigayus Enterprises, G.P.O. Box 181, Lagos - Nigeria (varieties).

• Kamer International Company, G.P.O. Box 8010, Marina - Lagos, Nigeria (varieties).

• Bileon (Nigeria) Company 27 1 GA-Iduganran St. P.D. Box 53280, Palomo - Ikoyi Lagos - Nigeria (varieties).

• Zubalde Enterprise Ltd. G.P.O. Box 3545, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Chips).

• Extrane Uluslararsi Nakliyat va Tic. A.S. Bogazkeken Cad. Aydin Hon N. 81, Tophane - Istanbul (transport).

• Olopo - Ayan P.O. Box 55 131 Palomo 1 Koyi, Lagos - Nigeria (varieties).

• Akibu Awada & Bros. G.P.O. Box 6863, Lagos Nigeria (varieties).

• Bamdec International Company, 4, Atiko Street, Lagos Nigeria (varieties).

• Jerar Eran, Buyuk Balikil Han N. 43, Karakoy - Istanbul (leather).

• Topkapli Porseten ve Makine.

Sanayl Ticaret Ltd. Stl. Abdilpekli Cad., Hancar Sok. N. 50, Bayrampasa - Istanbul (porcelain).

• Supaan Motor Supaplari Sanayl ve Ticaret, Halkali Cad. Saksay - Istanbul (valves).

• Utes Uluslararsi Konfekeyon San. ve Tic. Halkali Cad. N. 198, Saksay - Istanbul (materials and clothes).

• Pepekis Dis Ticaret A.S., Abdulhakemil Cad. 15/13 Elmaz Apt., Tekim - Istanbul (varieties).

• Eise Elektronik Baneyl ve Ticaret A.S., Tugayyolu N. 6 Cevizli, Kertel Maltape Istanbul (wireless products).

• Impo Baynalmil Mubayase, Pazariamo Dranbeyaz N. S. Nuz-hetlye Cad. N. 15, Beiktee - Istanbul (varieties).

• Yuma Koll Stl. Oto Sanayl Silsil - Celik Sok. N. 28-4, Levant - Istanbul (toys).

• Dr. Tarnar - Orhan Tarnar, Hact Mimi Luleci, Hendek Cad. N. 93/95, Tarnar Iheni, Karakoy - Istanbul (medical machines).

• Vetan Plastik ve Sungen San. A.S., Soganihi Mavki, Ankara Atlati Uzeri N. 39, Kertal - Istanbul (polyethylene).

• P.C.K. San ve Tic. A.S., I.M.C. 5, Blok 5445, Unkepni - Istanbul (steel shafts).

THE JERUSALEM STAR 11

Jordan volleys to Japan

By Najwe Kefay
Special to The Star

FOR THE first time in 34 years, tennis is included in the Olympic Games, and a selection process is now underway to choose the best of the tennis champions all around the world and qualify them to participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul this year. For this process, the world is divided into west, east, south, and north of each of Asia, Europe, Africa, the Americas and Australia.

Stage one of this international selection process is the pre-qualifying tournaments which take place among the continents belonging to each part, under the supervision of the International Tennis Federation.

Jordan was the country to host the first of these tournaments, when last week the West-Asian pre-qualifying games took place here in Amman. This event happens to be a very important one in the short life of tennis in Jordan, thanks to the Jordanian Tennis Federation and its president Colonel Fathi Al-Humud, and its secretary Mr. Isak Jadelah, for their efforts in this respect.

Lots of credit also go to the Jordanian Referees Committee, which was established not too long ago, whose members contributed to supervising the games along with the four international referees who arrived especially for this purpose.

The games, which started Monday the 25 April, lasted for four consecutive afternoons and took place at the Hussein Tennis Courts in the Sports City. The participating groups were those



Mayyade Abu Jaber congratulates her sister Alde, who qualified for Japan Tournaments

of Kuwait, Bahrain, Lebanon and Jordan. All through the four days of this event, the stairs at the Hussein Courts were stacked with tennis lovers. Jordanians as well as non-Jordanians, government officials, diplomats, as well as civilians, all of them appreciating the efficiency of the players, and their beautiful performance without any distinction or prejudice, in spite of the fact that Jordan's champion Hani Al Ali lost against the Bahraini Isam Ahmed El Al, in the final men's singles, 6/3, 6/4, and the loss of Aida Abu Jaber against the Lebanese Maya Hajar 6/1, 6/4.

The winning pair in the men's doubles the first round was the Bahraini Kamal Khouri and Isam Ahmed El Al, who won over

our two players, Hani El Ali and 15-year-old Fouad Hemadi, with difficulty, 6/3, 6/4. In the second round while playing against the two Kuwaitis, Khalid Ashkani and Ayman Ashwak, Isam twisted his ankle and therefore pulled out and lost.

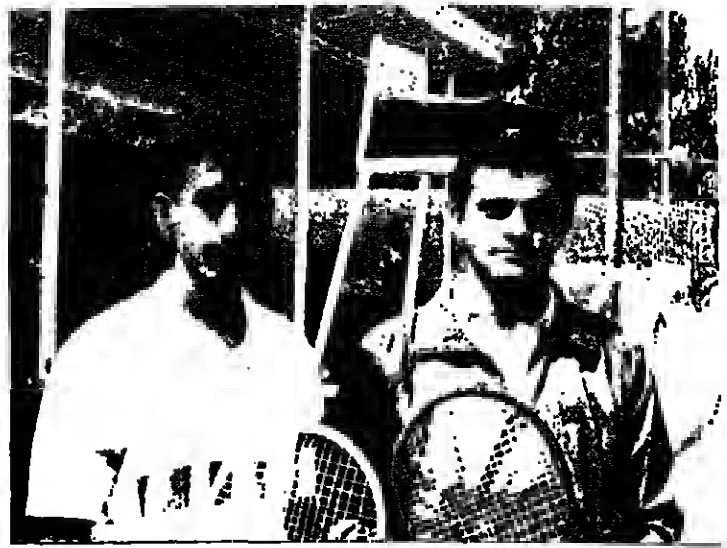
Accordingly, these winners will be going to Tokyo next month, to participate in stage two of the process, or the "qualifying stage," where it will be decided who will be going to Seoul after all.

The least privileged of all was the Lebanese team. They failed to reach the top (except for Meys), not for lack of good performance, but owing to the failure of maintaining an Olympic standard ever since the war there started. As a matter of fact, Jordanian Hani El Ali, beat the Lebanese Karim Khouri, with great difficulty, 6/4, 7/5. In a short chat with The Star, Ernest Fleihan, the Lebanese coach said, "We knew about our participating in this tournament only about a month ago. Ever since the war, 12 years now, Lebanon has not had a national tennis team. The national tennis federation selected four of its young players, and we have been practising only since then.

Our players did not have the chance to participate in any international competitions and this is the first time. Nor have they had any kind of proper supervised coaching except for the past month or so."

On the other hand, Jordan's Ali has just recently returned from a tennis tour in the United States, Singapore, India, Europe, North Africa and Australia.

Answering a question about the standards of the game in Jordan in comparison with those in Europe, the Yugoslav referee told The Star, "It is up to my expectations. The players performed magnificently, and in my opinion the games were of a very high professional standard."



Jordan's Tennis Champion Hani Al-Ali (right) and Bahraini Isam Abdul Al-Betu qualify for Japan Tournament

US, Soviet officials sign agreement to extend goodwill games

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An agreement was signed on Monday to extend the goodwill games, which made a debut in 1986 in Moscow and are scheduled to be held in Seattle in 1990, through 1998. The agreement was signed during a satellite news conference that linked officials in Moscow and Turner Broadcasting System officials in several US cities, as well as US Olympic Committee officials who said they support the games.

"We feel this indeed helps secure participation in the Olympic Games," said Robert Helmick, president of the US Olympic Committee. He added that the Goodwill Games "will definitely not compete with the Olympic Games." The Goodwill Games, held every four years in between the Olympic Games, are a multi-sport invitational that

invites the top athletes in the world regardless of the country they are from. The Olympics is a broader competition, Helmick said.

Ted Turner, president of Turner Broadcasting and founder of the Goodwill Games, said the 1990 games in Seattle will be shown exclusively on cable TV, a contract that he hopes will allow his company to break even on the games following a 26 million-dollar loss on games' coverage in 1986.

Turner, attending the national Cable Television Association convention in Los Angeles, said the agreement "marks a milestone for international amateur sports." The 1994 goodwill games will be in the Soviet Union and the 1998 games will be in the United States. The cities were not announced.

Regis to be first black soccer manager?

COVENTRY, England (AP) — England International Cyril Regis Tuesday took a first step towards becoming the nation's first black soccer manager when he was appointed player-coach of Coventry City. The 30-year-old striker, who was born in Marignac, French Guiana, will coach the team's forwards although he will continue playing.

A former electrician who was plucked from Amateur League obscurity by West Bromwich Albion 11 years ago, Regis became a household name in English soccer because of his explosive goal-scoring talent. Although he has no coaching qualifica-

tions, Regis said the move would help him reach his new goal. He said, "It's a great opportunity. I would like to be a manager eventually and this has cut a big corner. Normally, you have to get coaching badges and then look for jobs."

"I cannot say whether I will be the first black manager but more and more black guys are in professional football, and if the door doesn't open for me, it will for someone, someday," he said.

Coventry also announced the appointment of David Peake as player-coach responsible for the defence. Team Manager John



What money can buy!

Stitt said the club was adopting the same guidelines that helped Liverpool to a runaway success in this season's League Championship.

"I am grooming Cyril and Trevor to take my job. We are doing a Liverpool and appointing from within the club. We want people with Coventry City blood in their veins to take this club forward."

FOR RENT

A ground-floor apartment with private entrance, telephone, garden. Consists of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, dining and living room. Special features: built-in closets.

For further details contact 672153 or 825585. Location: Jabal Amman between Fourth and Fifth Circles (behind Arab Air Cargo Office)

THE JERUSALEM STAR

New look at an old master

At last, an exploration of architect Hassan Fathy's widely-acknowledged but little understood work

By Heba Seleh
Cairo Today

A WORK of home, in the notorious coffee-table-book format may not seem like a promising read. But not so this long-overdue assessment of architect Hassan Fathy's oeuvre. Concept Media's beautifully produced "Hassan Fathy" combines insightful text with a vast number of pictures and illustrations in an effort to elucidate its subjects' intellectual and architectural contributions. Hassan Fathy's socially concerned architecture has had a marked impact on international thinking about housing the poor in Third

World countries. This book answers a need which is nowhere greater than in Egypt where the architect's work has met with minimal recognition punctuated by bursts of hyperbolic adulation every time an international body chooses to honour him.

A philosopher as well as an architect, Hassan Fathy pioneered a style that is aesthetically rich as it is socially relevant. Inspired equally by the mud-brick houses of the Nile valley and by the Islamic architectural heritage of Cairo, he developed a carefully reasoned vernacular that depends on criteria such as climatic suitability, cost, energy ef-

iciency and availability of materials to create housing that can be easily built by its inhabitants with the help of a few trained masons. The style championed by Fathy reflects indigenous building traditions and strives to be suitable to the environment unlike the impersonal concrete blocks that are expensive, cramped and much too hot for Egypt.

The vocabulary of Fathy's village architecture is composed of such units as the courtyard, the arch, the dome, the vaulted rectangular space and the loggia. A master of the juxtaposition of masses, Fathy reserves ornamentation for details of his buildings such as lattice work windows and sculpted parapets. For overall effect, he depends on the arrangement of shapes and volumes.

The interiors of Fathy's houses are spatially organized through subtle variations of light and shadow, ceiling heights and floor levels. They are animated by views seen through perforated walls and mashrabeya work. Courtyards and decorative openings in domes provide visual access to the sky and perform air circulation and cooling function. The aim is always to optimize the livability of the space — a reflection of Fathy's dictum that "the best definition of architecture is one that is the outcome of the interaction between the intelligence of men and his environment in satisfying his needs, both spiritual and physical."

New Gourna, the most famous of Fathy's community housing projects is described by Dori Rastorfer, in "Hassan Fathy," as a mixture of social realism and utopian vision. This mud-brick village was commissioned in 1946 by the Department of Antiquities with the purpose of relocating the Gourna who were engaged in plundering the tombs of West Luxor by tunnelling from their houses in Old Gourna. The project ran into difficulties because the government failed to provide all the resources it had promised. The Gourna themselves were not too keen on moving away from the source of their livelihoods. In the end, not everything on the master plan was actually built.



Hassan Fathy

Fathy's plan called for upgrading the social and economic structure of the community through the provision of public buildings such as a crafts exhibition hall, a village hall, a covered market, and a theater. These were built, but were never used for their original purposes. The Gourna did not develop into the community that Fathy had envisaged — free from poverty, illiteracy and disease, and devoted to folk art.

The neighbourhoods of New Gourna demonstrate variations in house design but, Rastorfer notes, all based on a hierarchy of spatial arrangement which replicates that of other unplanned villages in the region. The private courtyard attached to each village house leads to the semi-public neighbourhood streets (where all socializing continues to occur), then on to the larger avenue, the village square and finally the fields. This was a result of extensive research carried out by Fathy before planning his village. He would let the villagers use an area for a few days and then observe the evolving space-utilization pattern and design accordingly. Now, 40 years later, the inhabitants of New Gourna still use the private and public areas in much the same way that the architect had planned.

Fathy's passionate concern with housing the poor informs all his teaching and writing. Paradoxically, though, most of his realized designs are villas for the well-to-do in Egypt and abroad. In spite of the recognition that followed New Gourna, none of his other socially oriented projects were successfully completed due to a variety of reasons in which lack of official support figures prominently. New Gourna itself remains a partial realization of the architect's ideas.

Ultimately, notwithstanding the wide impact and appeal of Fathy's message, the number of his completed works is small, about 30 projects, and architects in Egypt have continued to build western-style buildings.

The three authors whose essays form the bulk of this book, valiantly take on the paradoxes of Fathy's career. J.M. Richards, Ismail Serageldin and Dori Rastorfer explain why Fathy deserves his present exalted position among architects and planners; and they do it without the loss of perspective frequently

encountered in books opening with a dedication to their subject and closing with a series of appreciations from people who worked with him.

Richards' essay appraises Fathy's architecture in the international context. Richards was the editor of the "Architectural Review" which in 1969 first introduced Fathy's work in New Gourna to western architects then searching for successful examples of a vernacular "to which everyone could respond, without denying architecture the advantages offered by new materials and techniques."

Dissatisfaction with the total break with the past in the buildings of the Modern Movement was making itself felt. Fathy's experience in recreating a popular idiom using an indigenous material, mud-brick, and a traditional technique, Nubian arch-building, came as a revelation. Richards, however, is careful to point out that Fathy's work has remained peripheral to the development of world architecture mainly because it is concerned with the rural poor while so many of the world's housing problems are urban. The absence of local values in city slums precludes a solution based on local culture.

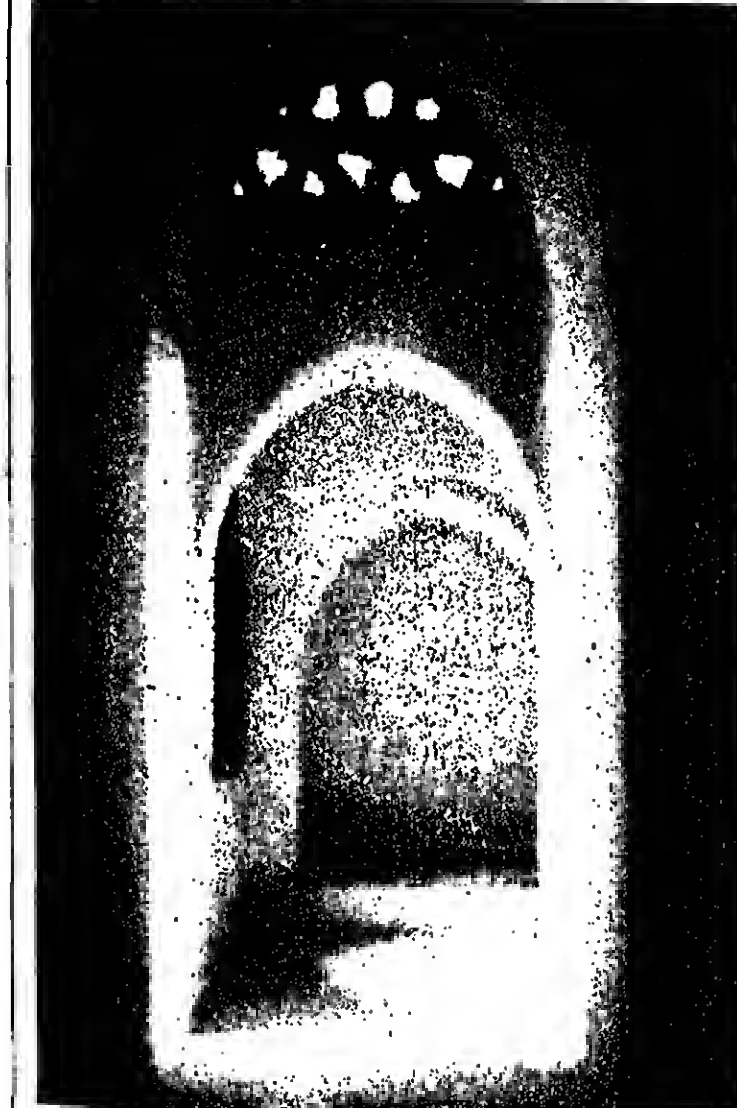
In his very perceptive essay, Serageldin states that Fathy's

Continued on page 14

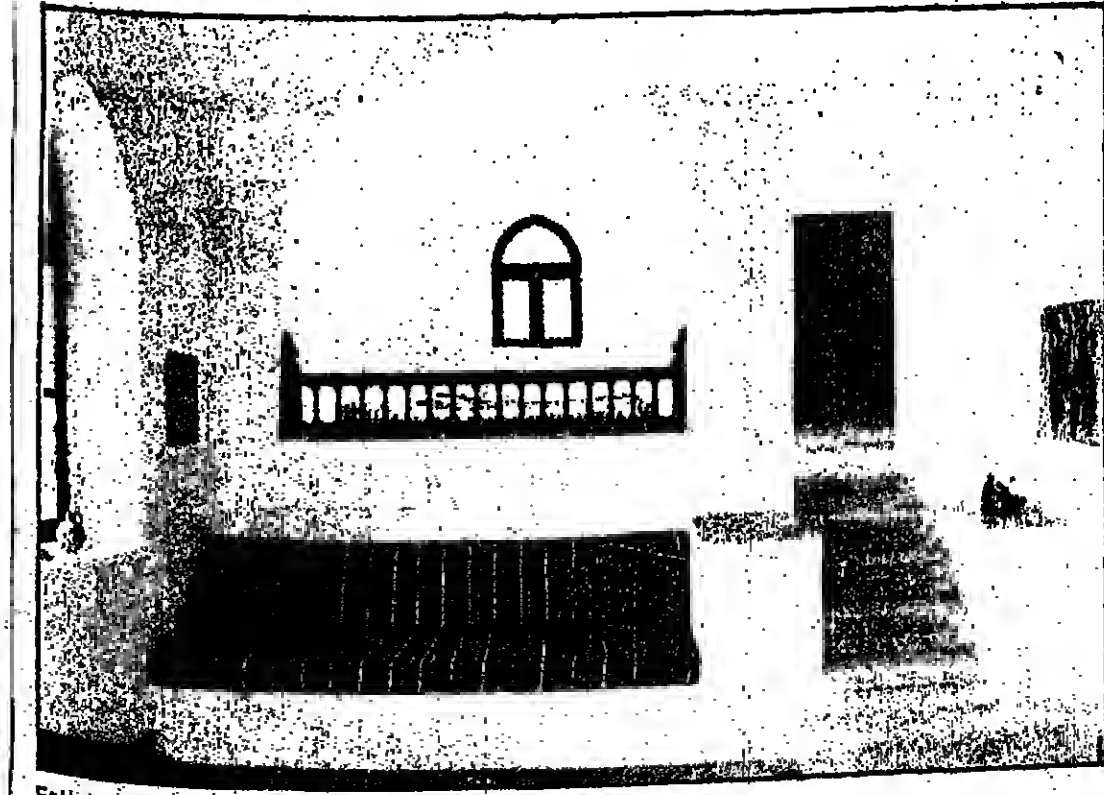
Inside Star Features



A dream comes true p18



Light and shadow in a corridor in the architect's own house at Sidi Kreir



Fathy optimizes living space

5 MAY 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

By Neil Harris
Special to The Star

WAQI MUJIB. — You can often find him here, a burly man, quiet and watchful, stalking the wild along the river bed of this huge crater of rock and bedouin villages.

Captain Arslan Ramadan, a retired soldier who once guarded Jordan's royal family, now protects its kingdom of nature. He long ago exchanged his gun for binoculars and camera. But the man, the alert and meticulous hunter, remains the same.

At 54, with eyes that suddenly crease into a smile, Capt. Ramadan still believes himself to be "in service." He loves birds as he loves antiques and playing chequers, but the driving force of his work as an author, photographer and scholar is to study and document what is unique to Jordan, what only happens here, and to show that Jordanians can, with perseverance, chronicle their land as well as any travelers and scholars from afar.

In the 12 years since he left the Guard of the Royal Palace, Capt. Ramadan has published two books of photographs about old and new Jordan and acquired a growing reputation as a naturalist.

But his first love is bird-life. Often, he rises early, eager to drive out here, or to the Jordan Valley, to watch the birds in migration, to enjoy the ease of their flight, to know and record their every move. He can sit for hours, in the bush or at his picnic table, with his beloved brass antique binoculars to his eyes, his restlessness lost in fascination.

Six of his bird photographs, including the rare Palestinian Sunbird (*Nectarinia osea*), have become a series of stamps. Another series is due to be printed next year. A set of privately published postcards of Jordanian places of interest to outdoors and residents alike has sold well. His second book "Amman — Yesterday and Today," which appeared two years ago and was also privately published, has become an established sight in the city's bookshops.

It has also won official recognition. Every visiting head of state to the extraordinary Arab Summit in Amman last November was presented with a copy by the Jordanian government.

Despite these achievements, Ramadan still speaks ruefully



Capt. Ramadan sits for hours at his picnic table to record the movements of birds.

Giving birds their due

about what he sees as Jordanian people's neglect of the country's bird-life.

"In Europe you see scores of books about birds," he says. "They study everything: the colour, the appetite, the eggs. Here, even many villagers don't know the differences. Some people think every bird that swims is a duck and every bird that flies is a sparrow."

Capt. Ramadan is at present working on his third and most ambitious title, *The Birds of Jordan*. He has slides of 220 birds taken in the wild which involved hundreds of journeys. He has thousands of photographs to choose from. Yet his task is far from complete. This year he hopes to have the illustrations verified by London-based experts.

Jordanian bird-life has been documented before, but Capt. Ramadan is determined to produce what he hopes will be a landmark of research, establishing a model of excellence for bird lovers as well as Jordanians in other fields.

The costs of his undertaking are awesome. To publish "Amman — Yesterday and Today," the author had to sell land and

possessions and to borrow heavily; he traveled many times to Europe to seek out photographs of old Amman, the dusty desert village of yesterday, and match those with his own modern studies of identical locations.

But the effort paid off; the book sold. It is now very much a part of Jordan's archives — and its memories. Ramadan's endeavor returned to the country photographs held abroad for decades, just as did his first work, "Photographs from the Jordanian and Palestinian Heritage" (1981).

Capt. Ramadan's effort has allowed Jordanians new perspectives on modern life, contrasts between past and present, a record of what has been shed and what has been gained.

The Amman title, in particular, records vividly how quickly — some would say too quickly — Amman has moved from shacks to town-houses, from ploughs to visual display terminals.

But Capt. Ramadan is not a nostalgic man. He does not pine for a gone world. Rather, he embodies the uncertainties of an ancient tribe hurtling into modern technology and service industries. In other words, inhumanity. When he talks about Amman, where he was born, the son of a Russian immigrant, one feels this bewildered quest for a center of gravity.

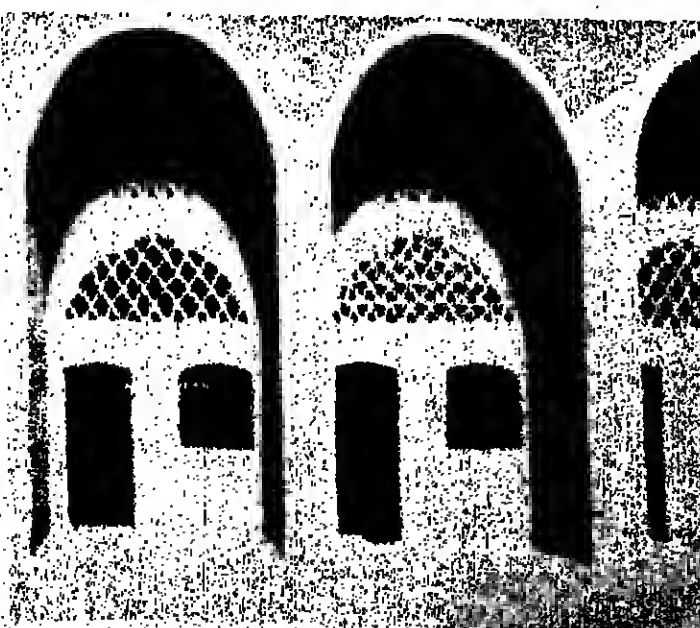
Capt. Ramadan runs a four-wheel drive Japanese tourer but complains that "Amman is now too fast." He is glad the young learn foreign languages, then remembers with a puzzled look that "in my time, to read and write was enough to get a good job."

In his next treatise, however, irresolution will have no part. There will be rigorous standards of scientific precision, enforced by long hours of waiting and watching across all parts of Jordan before the captain emerges, clammy with sweat but vibrant and enthralled.

The boy who hunted birds with a sling is now devoting his sure arm and keen eye to their survival.

Nobody rushes Capt. Ramadan. "The Birds of Jordan" has been many years in the making and will appear only when its author has found the experts, the Latin names, the printer and designer he is looking for.

But two things can be safely be predicted. The book will look beautiful. And it will be right.



Shop facades on a market courtyard

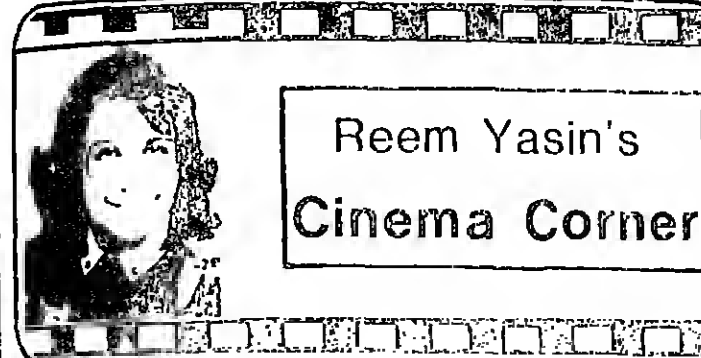
self-generating solutions to Egypt's housing problems. He cites institutional reasons such as structure of land tenure, lack of finance and the shortage of public services and utilities as potential reasons.

The values of the Egyptian middle class for the last 140 years make it unlikely that those who commission architecture, whether private or institutional, would be drawn to Fathy's style. Even in the countryside, at

present, a concrete house with aluminium windows ranks higher on the prestige scale than a mud-brick house with domes.

As the chronology of the architect's work in "Hassan Fathy" shows, many of his private patrons are artists or members of Egypt's oldest and wealthiest families. One can speculate that the reason they chose to inhabit such houses has something to do with romanticism and a middle-class weakness for tokenist political statements, rather than an affinity with a form which, however antedated in the village, must be alien to these users.

On the other hand, now there are those who accuse Fathy's architecture of being patronizing. What they forget, however, is that 40 years ago, no one was talking about the rural poor, much less the possibility that the local and the traditional could be sources of anything of value. His buildings may be romantic, but they certainly demonstrated a commitment to principle which remains relevant. As the concrete box of Near City attests, Egyptian architecture can still learn a thing or two from Hassan Fathy.



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

A question of life and death

HOW FAR is our life really our own to do with it what we please? How free are we to end a life that has become too painful to bear? This is the question raised in the film "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" shown last week at the Cine Club.

In the film, the issue is not debated from a religious standpoint... the argument at stake is a moral and psychological one where a clash of human wills arises between a patient who feels that real life has stopped for him and a doctor who believes it is professional duty to preserve the life that is left of that life.

To Ken Harrison (remarkably well portrayed by Richard O'Keefe), the sensitive and talented young sculptor, life stops after an accident where he is paralyzed from the neck down. Having lost his faculties both as an artist and as a man Ken feels that life has already ended for him because he can no longer do the things he loves to do.

The only thing that remains active in all of Ken's body is his brain. Bright and alert, it becomes a constant torment and a reminder to him of the dull, happy and active life that used to be his.

Ken demands to be discharged from hospital, realising that his life will inevitably end the moment the treatment he is getting there stops. The chief medical consultant, however, does not believe that this decision belongs to Ken.

Dr Emerson (a brilliantly impersonal performance by John Cassavetes), wholeheartedly believing that a doctor's ultimate enemy is death, is ready to go to all measures to preserve his patient's life even to the extent of proving that Ken is mentally incapable of taking a rational decision. Ken, therefore, has to resort to legal measures to fight for what he considers to be his "right."

The film races up to its climax through a brilliant script where every sensitively perceptive statement or humorously flippant line of repartee enhances the underlying human tragedy.

Based on a play of the same title by Brian Clark, the film loses none of the literary value of the original. Though by necessity the film is mostly confined to hospital scenes, there is no feeling of monotony.

Occasional changes of scenes that occur, however, are not produced simply as a diversion; each has its purpose in shedding new light on the events. The outside shots of rainy and snowy weather only emphasize the coldness and bleakness of Ken's life, and the ones in his studio and his romantic fantasies about his girlfriend help enhance our awareness of his sensitivity as an artist.

An overall excellent film, "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" is intelligently resolved. When Ken is finally allowed his freedom to leave the hospital, Dr Emerson offers him the choice to remain in hospital among the people he has grown to love, hoping that Ken may change his mind and take up treatment again to resume what little is left of his life.

BBC World Service highlights for week beginning 7 May

Music Now

This week's edition will be offering a preliminary assessment of one of the major musical events of 1985, the first performance at La Scala, Milan, of Knut Hinz Stockhausen's opera "Montag," the third work in his projected seven-day opera cycle "Licht," Friday at 20.15.

A Confederacy of Dunces
John Kennedy Toole took his life at the age of 30, after receiving yet another rejection slip from a publisher refusing to publish "A Confederacy of Dunces," a portrayal of life in the 1930s. The persistence of Toole's mother finally succeeded in getting the book published and it won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1981. It has now been dramatised for the World Service by Kerry Shale who also plays all the characters. Sunday at 22.15 and Friday at 18.01.

Irving Berlin Among Friends and Omnibus

Irving Berlin was born as Israel Baline in a Siberian village in 1888, 11 May. His poverty-stricken family emigrated to America and settled in New York. He began his musical career as a singing waiter at a restaurant and occasionally writing song lyrics, whilst tinkering on the celestine, after hours. He made his first big money from song writing at the age of 22, with "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and after that, nothing seemed to stop him. Steve Race, musician and broadcaster, salutes a legendary figure who celebrated his hundredth birthday this month. Wed at 15.15. Thurs at 8.30. Fri at 01.30. Omnibus will be doing the same in its special programme this week. Tues. at 19.15, Wed at 13.01.



Saturday

5.45 Le Chevalier de Pardallion: Opposing Queen Catherine puts Jean in a tricky situation.

7.00 News in French.

7.15 Sports Bloopers

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 Yes, Prime Minister

9.10 Man and Music: A new series that explores a great cultural tradition whose composers included Gluck, Beethoven and Schubert.

10.00 News in English.

10.20 Feature Film: "Best of Sale Crackers" — a gang member forms a plan to rob a bank.

Sunday

6.00 Rue Cornot

6.30 L'école des Fans: the week's guest: Pedro Benet

7.00 News in French

7.15 Science

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 My Husband and I

9.10 World in Flames: World War II concludes on the Russian, European, and Japanese fronts.

10.00 News in English

10.20 Oshera

11.30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Monday

6.00 Un Chateau au Soleil — a new series in which the life of conservative court is turned upside-down by the intrusion of a young and modern woman.

7.00 News in French

7.15 Weekly sports Magazine

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 Perfect Strangers

9.10 Secret Army

10.00 News in English

10.20 Feature Film: "Unfaithfully Yours" with Dickey Moore and Natalia Kinski. An orchestra conductor dreams up ways of dealing with an unfaithful wife.

Tuesday

6.00 Les Chiffres et Des Lettres

6.30 Lucky Luke: This week two old enemies determine to settle their feud for good.

7.00 News in French

7.15 Spectacular Bloopers and Fabulous Fails

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 I Married Dora: Dora attempts to convince her visiting parents that she is happily married to Peter.

9.10 A new comedy series.

10.00 News in English

10.20 Murder She Wrote

11.30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Wednesday

6.00 Les Miserables — the last episode

7.00 News in French

7.15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost.

9.00 Hooperman

9.30 Twilight Zone: A strange and powerful watch may be able to save the world.

10.00 News in English

10.20 Ford

The Ford dynasty soars to unprecedented heights amid charges of political favoritism, profiteering and anti-semitism.

Thursday

6.00 Rue Cornot

6.30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya.

7.00 News in French

7.15 Le monde selon Goya.

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 Charlie Chaplin: Chaplin works in a store

9.10 Wish Me Luck.

10.00 News in English

10.20 Feature Film: "This is Kate Bonnell" the object of the media on the lives of people involved in news reports.

Friday

5.30 Feature Film: "Au Bout de l'Espoir" — a woman tries to find her lost son in the Australian desert — a search that leads her to more than just her son.

7.00 News in French

7.15 Le Magazine Sirocco: Volcanos in Indonesia.

7.30 News in Hebrew

8.00 News in Arabic

8.30 Growing Pains: Geography interludes with romance when Mike falls for a Hawaiian girl.

9.10 Mognum

10.00 News in English

10.20 Falcon Crest.

11.30 Rich Man, Poor Man.



Peter and Dora are an ill-suited couple in "I Married Dora," Tuesday at 8:30

An old master

Continued from page 13

strength "is that of ideas not buildings." Serageldin outlines what he terms Fathy's alternative paradigm of architecture — a paradigm developed in opposition to the loss of culture specifically resulting from a homogenized and imported international style reflecting technological advances more than the identity of its users.

Fathy's paradigm, by contrast, relies heavily on cultural authenticity in material and design. It is characterized by a responsiveness to cultural and psychological needs in addition to the more obvious physical ones. Hence, Fathy's insistence on researching the Gourni prior to the execution of his plans for their new village, and his commitment to user participation in the design process. Another important element of the paradigm, Serageldin asserts, is Fathy's refusal to base his designs for community housing on the single endlessly repeated architectural unit. Individual attention is to be given to each building. Ultimately, Serageldin asserts, Fathy's greatest contribution is his success in giving shape to an idea — that of an architecture that is essentially Egyptian.

Like Richard Serageldin, is not blind to the limitations of Fathy's approach. Cultural specificity, he warns, can be carried to the point where it becomes a rote repetition of elements in a process oblivious to the evolutionary nature of culture — a process in which elements from other traditions are borrowed and incorporated. Fathy is not guilty of this, Serageldin argues, but his message has sometimes been narrowly construed by his disciples.

Dari Reetorfer's contribution, the longest in the book, documents Fathy's work since the beginnings of his interest in mud-brick architecture. At the end of his essay, Reetorfer speculates on why Fathy's community-oriented projects have neither been repeated nor have themselves developed into

self-generating solutions to Egypt's housing problems. He cites institutional reasons such as structure of land tenure, lack of finance and the shortage of public services and utilities as potential reasons.

The values of the Egyptian middle class for the last 140 years make it unlikely that those who commission architecture, whether private or institutional, would be drawn to Fathy's style. Even in the countryside, at

Under the patronage of Deputy Prime Minister Dougan Al-Hindawi, the Tunisian Trade Days exhibition was opened on 26 April. Tunisian Ambassador Seld Bin Mueletta and the Director of the Centre for Encouragement of Tunisian Exports hosted the opening, also attended by Minister of Communications and Transport Khaled Al-Haj Haasan and Minister of Tourism Zuhair Aljouni. The crowded opening was also attended by several ambassadors, among them Chilean Ambassador Carlos Darsch, Czechoslovakian Charge d'Affaires Emil Timonicky, Brazilian Ambassador Felix de Faria, Dominican Ambassador Theodor Coman, Polish Charge d'Affaires Marcin Dubrowski and wife Sotia, Tadeusz and Krystina Rozynicki, Munir and Vera Salti, Dr. Anwar and Asma Harb, Hani Al-Haj Haasan, Mohammed Al-Haj Daab, Ghazi Dine, Sami Dajani, Sami Rashid, Mahmoud nuri Aldin Al-Sharifi, Mx and Ronello Stoesaal, Walid Abu Zaid, and of course, all members of the Tunisian Embassy in Amman, businessmen and friends. It was not only interesting, but very encouraging to note the excellent export products, including carpets, porcelain tiles, children's clothing, shoes, and glassware.

The American Community School tenth grade class went on a camping trip to Aqaba last week under the supervision of biology teacher Golda Hauser.

The annual camping trip, first conducted eight years ago by Mrs. Hauser, is part of a marine unit taught in the tenth grade. Upon arrival, the students visited an archaeological site and the Aqaba Marine Station, where they were briefed on the station and its functions, and on what to look out for in the water by a resident marine biologist.

Converting their marine knowledge into a practical experience, the students spent most of their three-day stay snorkeling in the sparkling waters and observing the exotic species of rich under-water coral reef forests and colonies of fish, some of which exist only in the Aqaba waters.

Although they kept Mrs. Hauser up till 4.30 a.m. on the first night out and Omar "accidentally" tore down an accompanying chaperone Ria Engle's tent, the trip turned out to be a great social and educational experience without any complaints from students or adults. Other chaperones on the trip included Gary Reed, Robby Haahem, Diana Chlangwa, Karen Waddell and Mrs. Al-Jamei.

To make this trip possible, the students begin to earn their bus money in the ninth grade through book and balloon sales, dances and a sponge throw contest. As Mrs. Hauser leaves for the States at the end of this academic year, she hopes the annual trip will be continued.

First Consul at the French Embassy Jean-Francois Dobelle gave a dinner party last Thursday to introduce his sister Florence, who is visiting from Paris.

International Court Judge Gilbert Guillaume and his wife were there as well as the Egyptian ambassador's wife and Mrs. Badr, Turkish embassy's Fatiha Yildizkadi, Awn and Dina Khasawneh of the Foreign Ministry, Laila Daab, Kyriakos and Foti Maniatis of the Greek embassy, JTV's Lina Greiss, Ayla Zrelag and Saleh Medel, and Guido and Katherine Carboni of the Italian embassy.



Mrs. Hauser's tenth-grade class somewhere on the road to Aqaba

In the "B" softball league on Friday the Goolballs beat Westinghouse 13-4 in the first game. The American Club looked snazzy in their new team shirts but suffered their first defeat of the season to the Fence Busters with a score of 17-14. Then, in the third game Jordan U out-

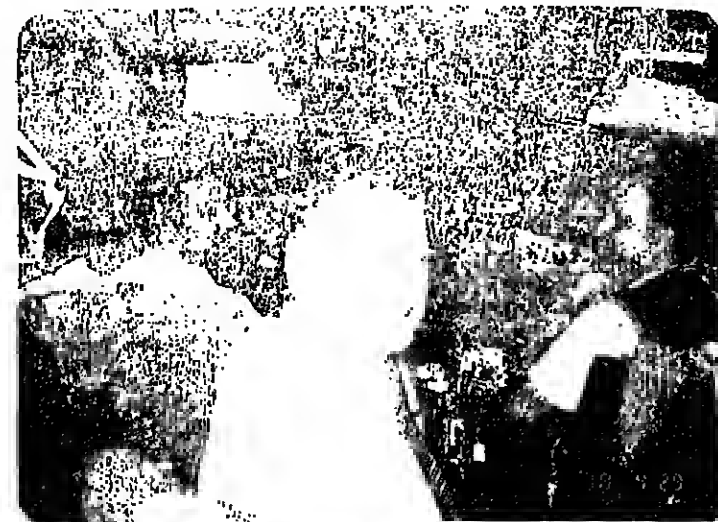
lasted the injury-plagued Canadians 11-4.

Next week's 2:45 match up sees the American Club go against the Goolballs. The Canadians are looking for their first win in the 4:15 game against Westinghouse, at 5:40, the Fence Busters may have their

hends tull against the up-and-coming Jordan U side.

The recently established Jordanian publishing house Al Kutba has started producing and marketing a series of small

pocket guides to major antiquities sites in Jordan. The English and Arabic language guides average 32 pages each and sell for 900 fils. The first three guides on the market are Jarash, the Desert Castles, and Aqaba, to be followed soon by titles on Petra, the Amman region, Pella, Umm Qais and Umm El-Jimal.



The Royal Jordanian crew of Captain Ali Rashdan, First Officer Mohammad Nabulsi and Flight Engineer Rida Saka Amini flew the Jordanian press delegation to Fao back home to Amman.

Chez Hilda — a dream comes true

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

EVERY DAY Hilda Banayot Hoshi is awakened at 5:00, and today is no exception. By 6:30 a.m. her three sons aged 15, 11, and 8 are fed and ready to go to school. As soon as they leave she starts to clean the house until she is interrupted by her husband's good-bye. After seeing him off she prepares the noon meal until 10:00 a.m. Half an hour later the bell starts to ring, and swarms of women begin to fill up her house — Hilda is in her element now; she is going to bake.

For the last four years, Hilda has given lessons in baking and cake decorating to around 250 women in Amman. This year, however, is an exception; she is finally able to fulfill her dream and open Chez Hilda her own bakery located in Sweileh. Ever since she can remember she used to come across the name Chez Paul or Chez Henry and whenever this happened she would gaze into nothingness and start daydreaming of 'Chez Hilda.

"But I never thought that my dream would come true," she claims. "And when it became a possibility, the actual planning process for the place took me just ten days."

Hilda started to take a serious interest in baking after having signed up for a one-year course in cake decoration. Once she started she never stopped. From then on people began to ask her to make cakes for them, and thus she found herself making wedding and birthday cakes 24 hours a day.

Consequently, she felt very pressured and thought of opening a bakery of her own. "Five months after opening, I find myself with more and more work."

She has hired five helpers including a waiter. "Before they came along, I got to the stage when I felt I was on a sort of marathon. I had to serve my customers ordering take-away pastries, as well as the ones who were staying for tea. You would have seen me running from one end of the place to the other,

and up the stairs, all day.

Her helpers have relieved her a bit, but Hilda has one law: she is a perfectionist. She mixes all the ingredients, makes the stuffings, and prepares the decorating creams. The actual baking she leaves to her helpers; who make sure that nothing is burning and take the pastries out when they are ready. However, she can not help herself from checking up on them every now and then. She confesses that there is one helper that she depends on more than the others: Imad, her eight-year-old son.

As soon as school is over, he joins his mother at the bakery. Like a lot of mothers, Hilda likes to supervise her children's studies, but the only place she can do so is at the bakery. After their homework is done, the two eldest boys usually run off to play, and the only one to stay behind is Imad. He explains his reasons for preferring to stay. He said that he hopes to open a bakery like his mother, some day, so he not only helps her, but also learns from her.

"I'm surprised to find myself depending on him with my recipes more and more," says the proud mother. When Imad finds himself free he usually occupies himself with his favorite pastime, eating his mother's cakes.

Hilda's husband, who owns a chocolate factory, helps her a great deal. He encourages her and does not mind that she is not waiting at home for him every day. He is happy when he sees her doing something she enjoys.

Her normal working hours are from 8:30 a.m. till 11:00 a.m., but when it is Mother's Day or some sort of public occasion she works for 48 hours continuously. That does not leave much time for a social life, but she says "I don't care. It's because my life revolves around my home and bakery."

What makes 'Chez Hilda' such a success is that everything there tastes home-made. The secret to that is that when baking she forgets that she is doing so on a commercial basis. No short cuts are taken and

"each piece is given its rightful share of ingredients." Also, she does not use chemical compounds to compensate for fresh ingredients, using fresh cream when needed.

Hilda's favorite part in cake making is the decorating. No matter how tired she feels there is always an extra store of energy for this. Hour upon hour is spent designing and making the tiny intricate sugar decorations. She believes that everything on a cake, especially if it is for children, should be edible. For instance, she spent three whole days making her son's birthday cake so that she would not have a child accidentally choking on some plastic ornament.

Baking and decorating cakes is not Hilda's only talent. She makes dough bread ornaments by using a mixture of water, salt and flour. After they are shaped they are put in the oven for 12 hours. Then, they are painted in brilliant colors and glazed over three times.

I wonder what she will come up with next!



Imad cuts into his birthday cake while creator/mother Hilda looks on.

By Hana Shahin
Special to The Star

NEW DESIGNS and new colours — this is a combination that has contributed to the creation of dazzling local bedouin rugs. The beauty of these rugs rests with the bedouin women who weave them, women who are the inhabitants of Bani Hamida mountain.

75 kilometres from Amman, Jabal Bani Hamida stands majestically with its numerous hills, overlooking the Dead Sea. There, in the last few decades, around 400 bedouin families began settling about 25 kilometres from the city of Madaba.

The rugged mountains and the meager return of the land have forced many men to look elsewhere for income, leaving their women behind to tend to the rest of the families through the scarce means available to them.

Save the Children in Jordan, in a joint effort with the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Development and with funding from USAID, have activated projects in health, agriculture and handicraft to assist the Bani Hamida communities. The philosophy here is that of concentrating a lot of resources on one "area of impact," helping many aspects of the community to develop at one time.

"We must strive to fill the basic human needs of individuals. An essential prerequisite for genuine national development, regional security and international peace is the fulfilled individual with access to education, health care, decent housing and productive employment," said Her Majesty Queen Noor. In setting the principles of Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, The Foundation also aims at preserving and promoting local crafts, while providing opportunities for underprivileged women to increase their family income.

With similar objectives, the Save the Children organization, which is committed to helping children by improving the environment in which they live, commenced its first community development project in Jordan. Thus, in September 1985, the Bani Hamida Women's Weaving Project was born.

In the open air of the desert mountain, many women can be seen sitting near their cottages or under trees, weaving rugs, cushions and wall hangings. Although these bedouin families have settled down, the women still act up the looms in the traditional way, using sticks and

stones to construct temporary looms on the ground.

Tradition and pride

Even in winter they still weave outdoors, covering the ground and the looms with burlap or plastic sheets. Occasionally, a woman might weave inside her home, if she lives in a house without a cement floor, where she can nail her loom in the ground.

"I can not remember when I learnt how to weave. But we certainly picked it up from our mothers and grandmothers. In the past, it was the woman's job to furnish her tent with woven items," says Falha, a weaver in her sixties, who joined the Weaving Project two years ago.

According to the Director of Save the Children in Amman, Rebecca Salti, the majority of the women of Bani Hamida can weave and produce "one of a kind authentic bedouin rugs."

The Weaving Project, involving the 12 villages scattered on Jabal Bani Hamida, has been a great success. More and more women are showing interest in participating in the project in order to generate income for their families.

The project's success is also attributed to the C-BIRD (Community Based Integrated Responsive Development) policy of Save the Children. It allows the women to stay at home to take care of their children, land and flocks, and to take up weaving or spinning in their spare time.

Falhe and her colleague Sabha from Grayat village say that weaving is not easy. It takes a full day to weave one metre, but during Ramadan it might take a week. Although it is tiring they "need to work for the income" the two women stress.

Like the rest of the women of Bani Hamida they lead a tough life. For example, Sabha, who is a widow, depends solely on the income she makes from the Weaving Project. The women spend the money they make on essential items such as medication, food, basic clothing and expenses related to the schooling of their children.

All of the women interviewed who are involved in the Weaving Project expressed relief at making that extra money for the first



The results can be spectacular

Photo by Bill Lyons

time in their lives, although some women from Zahra village still complain about the amount of money they get paid for their work.

Jane Hughes, the Weaving Project Manager of Bani Hamida, who first took up weaving as a hobby, says that now there are 300 women working within the project. Each woman chooses her role in the weaving process. Some are spinners, dyers, loomsetters and weavers.

These women as a group produce an average of ten rugs a week.

Save the Children provides the raw wool and dyes for the women. Spinners, weavers and dyers are paid by the kilo. Loomsetters, stitchers and supervisors receive a set fee.

Twelve others from the younger generation, who have been the first in their community to acquire elementary or secondary education, are the field supervisors of the project. Their role includes ensuring that the weavers follow the instructions of the Save the Children Weaving Co-ordinator, who sets up the colours, sizes and designs of the rugs to be made.

Falhe, responding to a question put to her on following instructions in her weaving says, "It is only natural that one prefers to do the work according to one's own taste." Other weavers agree that there are some differences between the old designs they used to do and the present ones, especially in the colours.

Line Lame, the Weaving Co-ordinator, confirms that the traditional colours were mainly dark colours like red, black, navy blue, green and brown. However the Weaving Project is currently introducing new colours such as purple, and various shades and hues of many other colours.

The Weaving Project Manager explains why the women are sometimes asked to use new designs. "Although we try to keep with the traditional aspect and use the women's input, we have to cater for the customers' tastes, in order to sustain the

project." The consumer market, especially overseas, demands "pastel colours and softer rugs." Therefore from the business point of view, some changes have to be made so as to make the Bani Hamida items more competitive. "They have to be unique, not similar to other rugs produced elsewhere such as in Madaba," adds Jane.

The traditional rugs of Madaba are produced by men, who made it their craft. They use the upright loom, producing well-faced fabric (weaving from side to side) enabling them to include more designs.

The women of Bani Hamida use the ground loom, which produces warp-faced fabric (weaving up and down) which enables the women to enrich their weaving with many colours. Nevertheless, there are eight women on Jabal Bani Hamida project who can weave the Hattou — a much more complex, geometric design on their looms.

"Our pieces are becoming themselves decorative pieces rather than just complementing a room," states Line, the talented Weaving Co-ordinator. She adds that an awareness of the beauty of these rugs has developed recently among Jordanians. A year ago 80 per cent of the customers purchasing Bani Hamida rugs were foreigners; this year 40 per cent of the customers are Jordanians.

Many customers call on the Save the Children office ordering rugs with preferred colours or sizes, adding to the authentic bedouin rugs their own personal touches.

Jabal Bani Hamida rugs are on sale at the Save the Children office in Jabal Weibdeh. They are sold by weight, averaging from JD 11 to JD 15 per kilo. However, by next year items will be priced by the square metre.

Within the coming three years, when the weaving project is expected to break even and the women of Jabal Bani Hamida perfect their skills, Save the Children will turn over the control of production in the field to the women, while an arm of the project will stay open in Amman to assist in the marketing side.

The Spring Exhibition

It is fundamental to evolve and bring local crafts into our daily life, said Her Majesty Queen Noor during an interview by the Star, at the spring showing of the creations of the women weavers of Jabal Bani Hamida that was held last week.

In an old mansion (the private residence of Mamdouh Bisharat, dating back to 1860, where the old spirit of the house has not been spoilt, the unique colourful rugs, cushions and wall hangings of Jabal Bani Hamida were set up against yet another authentic part of our past.

During the exhibition Queen Noor expressed her admiration for the woven items and the pride she holds for the women of Bani Hamida. The Queen also commented on the great success of the weaving project. For the last three years, the project has grown and developed through the increased number of women participating, along with the increased interest in their handicrafts locally and abroad.

According to the Queen, who takes active personal interest in welfare development schemes, the Weaving Project of Jabal Bani Hamida has achieved its three objectives: — to generate income for the women, to revive and reintegrate old crafts, and to stimulate interest in local crafts.



The looms look simple — but they need an expert hand

Photo by Jane Taylor

Cover photo by Jane Taylor



Jerusalem — Security guards carry John Demjak into the Jerusalem Court to hear the verdict in his alleged Nazi war crimes. His family said he is suffering a back injury.

Damascus — Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian mourners march through streets of Damascus, carrying the coffin of Palestinian leader Khalil Al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, who was assassinated by the Israeli Mossad in Tunisia.



Baghdad — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein tours the battle front in Al-Fao where he had earlier supervised the victory achieved by Iraqi forces during their "Blessed Ramadan" operation of liberating Al-Fao soil.



Kabul, Afghanistan — An elegantly dressed Afghan woman defiantly closes her eyes as she strolls past a Soviet Army officer who is keeping a watch from a Soviet check point in downtown Kabul.



Algerie — A hostage from the Kuwait Airways 747 holding a teddy bear flashes a "V" sign after being freed by the hijackers at Algeria Airport.



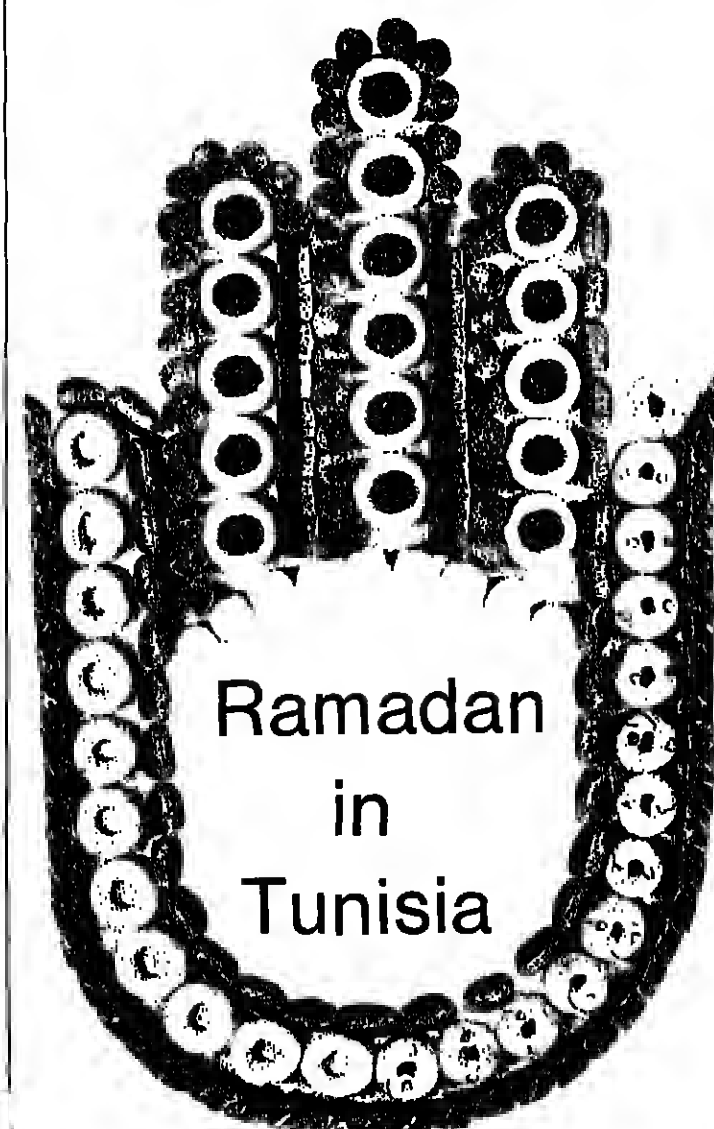
France — French President François Mitterrand puts his ballot paper in the box as he votes in the first round of the Presidential elections. President Mitterrand is running for a second seven-year term.



6 MAY 1988

News in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP



Couscous

Tunisia's national dish, easy to cook and popular all over the world, can be made with fish, chicken, or just vegetables. Here it is made with lamb.

Ingredients: (serves 6)

- A steam cooker
- 300 gr. thin couscous
- 1 1/2 kg lamb meat (shoulder or leg cut in medium sized pieces)
- 1/2 cabbage, cut in 3 large pieces
- 3 big carrots
- 1 large onion
- 3 medium zucchinis
- 2 big potatoes
- 3 turnips (peeled)
- 1 handful chick peas soaked in water overnight
- 2 tablespoons tomato paste
- 3 garlic cloves (crushed)
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- water
- salt, pepper

In the bottom part of steam-cooker, put together oil, meat, chopped onion crushed garlic, tomato paste, and pre-soaked chick peas. Bring to boil on high heat and cook for 10 minutes, stirring often. Then pour in warm water until meat is covered. Cook for 3/4 of an hour; add water if needed. Add peeled, cut and washed vegetables and bring to boil.

Meanwhile, put couscous in a large flat bowl. Wet it thoroughly with a glass of water, mixing grains with your hands to separate them. Pour wet couscous on steamer (top part of cooker), and cover. Once steam comes out through couscous grains, cook for 30 minutes. Once ready, couscous can be kept aside in steamcooker until time of serving. Then bring it to boil over high heat till steam comes out through couscous grains once again.

To serve, pour hot grains in a large serving bowl and pour some sauce over it without vegetables. Mix, cover, and let couscous "drink" the sauce for 2 minutes. Couscous should be still toasty to eat. Pour sauce again, enough to moisten it to your taste (couscous should be moist but not wet). Mix well, lavishly garnish with a large spoon, forming a platform on which you put meat and vegetables.

Serve hot, with a bowl of sauce on the side to moisten it more if needed.

By Raja Ben Ayed
Special to The Star

IN THIS small hospitable Mediterranean country of almost eight million people, Ramadan, as in many Muslim countries, is a very special month; a month of contradiction between fest and fast, austerity and extravagance, hunger and gluttony, a month which deeply affects people's behaviour. Religion and faith are stronger than ever, culture and traditions are livelier, and culinary imagination is heightened.

As a Muslim country, Tunisia has always observed the tradition of Ramadan. Being also a country whose economy is largely based on tourism, Tunisia has managed to accommodate the requirements of millions of tourists while at the same time preserving its religious and cultural patrimony. Therefore, even in Ramadan, the restaurants and cafés are allowed to serve food and drinks (alcoholic beverages, however, are served only to foreigners), but people who do not fast are expected to be discreet for the sake of those who do.

Fasting from sunrise till sunset seems to make a great number of Tunisians, even rather ascetic ones, highly concerned about the quality and diversity of the food with which they break their fast. "There is no sauce in the world like hunger," Cervantes once wrote.

Therefore people's culinary imagination is highly stimulated by hunger and also by the lavish displays of fruits and vegetables and cakes in markets and pastry shops. Traditional Ramadan dishes become a must. Dinner tables are more attractive than usual. Special care is given to the choice of food.

Fish is rarely consumed during Ramadan; it is believed to induce thirst and to be less precious than meat. Soups always start a Ramadan dinner, and salads always follow. Desserts are served throughout the evening. And thus a whole day of hunger, thirst, and fatigue is rewarded (or spoiled?) by a refined rich meal.

Tunisian night life during Ramadan is probably the liveliest and most fun of any month of the year. During the second fortnight of the month all shops are open at night. Mosques are full, streets are crowded, cafés and argileh are very busy. People stay up late at night and wake up early in the morning to go to work.

The contrast between the atmosphere at night and day is striking. No wonder that "Sidi Romdhane" (as Tunisians call it respectfully) is known as the most tiring month of the year!

Some people would blame it for being the cause of a noticeable economic slow-down. Others would put the blame on people's misinterpretation of Ramadan.

Yet, most Tunisians will agree on the fact that "Sidi Romdhane" can also be a source of great spiritual and religious satisfaction and an important stimulus for popular culture and traditions.

Prizes

The Jordan Press and Publication Company in co-operation with Royal Jordanian is offering two grand prizes — a return flight Amman to Athens, and another return flight Amman to Cairo. Abdo Nekewe Company is providing a high-quality set of sitting room furniture as third prize, a JUMBO radio cassette recorder for fourth prize, and five Swiss RS watches for fifth to ninth prizes.

Five more winners will receive free one-year subscriptions to the Jerusalem Star, and five others will win six-month subscriptions.

Ramadan contest

Win valuable prizes in our new four-week contest.

Answer the questions by marking the correct letters in the coupon. Do the same for next week — then, send us all four week's coupons together in one envelope, to arrive here before 30 May. Winners will be announced 16 June.

1. Prophet Mohammed was — years old when he received the first revelation of Qur'an.
a) 35 b) 18 c) 40 d) 60.
2. Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj are names of:
a) Jewish tribes b) Arab tribes c) Twin cities d) Two hills
3. The idol "Habal" was brought to Mecca from:
a) Syria b) Persia c) Ethiopia d) Egypt

1 a b c d 2 a b c d 3 a b c d

Name:

Address:

Tel:

3

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Iran's irresponsible actions

The latest expansion of the US navy presence in the Gulf came as a direct result of the Iranian regime's irresponsible behaviour and continued harassment of commercial shipping in the vital waterway. By planting mines in the Gulf waters and stepping up its attack on neutral ships, Iran once again invited foreign power intervention and acted in total disregard of the entire region's security, stability and interests.

Iran's planting of mines which resulted in US-Iran naval battles coincided with the drama of the Kuwaiti airliner which was hijacked by pro-Iranian terrorists, and with stepped-up Iranian threats against Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. It was no coincidence, however, that all these developments followed Iran's crushing defeat by Iraqi forces in the Faw Peninsula. The major victory which the Iraqis have scored over the Iranian invaders seemed to have prompted the leaders in Tehran to search for ways to divert their disenchanted people's attention from the warfront debacle.

The consequences have been catastrophic for Iran at all the new fronts which it had initiated. It sustained heavy losses in the confrontation with the US naval forces while Washington decided to extend protection to neutral ships cruising the Gulf. Iran gained nothing beyond disgrace from the hijacking of the Kuwaiti passenger airliner and its name has been linked closer than ever before to international terrorism. In the meantime, Saudi Arabia, after years of patience and forbearance, severed its diplomatic relations with Tehran in protest against the latter's persistent threats and provocations.

There is no doubt that if Iran continues to behave in such irresponsible way it will have to face more regional and international isolation. One day after Saudi Arabia cut off its ties with Tehran, the Bahraini Prime Minister warned that other member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council would follow Riyadh's lead if Iran continues its provocations against them.

The Bahraini Premier coupled his warning with a fresh call on Iran to heed peace appeals and reach a settlement to its senseless war with Iraq. It is indeed high time for Iranian leaders to realize that their belligerence with their neighbours can only cause more disasters to their people and bring about further foreign intervention which the Arab Gulf states have been keen to avoid. Honourable peace is the sole substitute for the state of confusion, instability and mounting tension which Iran has unjustifiably created in the vitally strategic region.

Israel's peace

Israel's disregard of international law and the sovereignty of an independent country was repeated this week when it carried out a large military operation inside Lebanese territory. The incursion, which the Israelis described as an operation to "comb" areas close to the so-called "security belt" in order to destroy the infrastructure of "terrorist" bases, involved thousands of Israeli troops, helicopters and armoured vehicles.

Lebanese villages were besieged, houses demolished and many detained on allegations of collaborating with nationalist forces fighting against Israel's six-year-old occupation of parts of South Lebanon. The Israeli mini-invasion was carried out in co-operation with the renegade South Lebanon army, which is supported entirely by the Israelis.

While Israel's violation of Lebanon's national soil is a blatant reminder of its irresponsible and aggressive policy, it is also an indication of its determination to take the law into its own hands in an attempt to police the region and dictate its humiliating terms to its people. Israel's record bursts with such evidence: its attack on Iraq's nuclear facilities, the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and its raid on PLO's headquarters in Tunis, to name a few examples.

What is important is to note that after six years of its "Peace for Galilee" invasion of Lebanon, Israel's imaginary northern borders are still seen as unsafe. And after more than 20 years of ruthless occupation of Arab lands, Israel has not managed to subjugate its Palestinian inhabitants.

Israel's interpretation of peace and safe borders is a ludicrous notion, which, despite numerous invasions, killings and persecutions, is still difficult to comprehend.

One asks, and without reservations, where will Israel's safe borders be? And when can the Israelis declare the occupied areas safe and secure? How far, one wonders, will the Israeli army advance, besieging and destroying in its way, tens of villages and towns, before it achieves its goals?

And when will Israel acknowledge the right of other nations in this region to stand up and fight to claim what is rightfully theirs?

The way we see it, the answer is: never. And as long as Israel finds in the United States a staunch ally, which looks the other way, when Israel walks into another country or shoots school children and innocent civilians, and then challenges the whole world to denounce these actions, then the answer is definitely: Never.

Could Afghanistan slip into civil war?

By Dana Adame Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

YES, REPLY some of the small band of experts on this South Asian country. And one of the main reasons is that the fundamentalists in Afghanistan, who represent only a very small minority, have been endowed with extraordinary military strength by United States military aid.

And how did that happen? The fundamentalists were the most disciplined, well-organized element U.S. agents could contact and were consequently prime recipients of about \$200 billion worth of guns, ammunition, missiles and assorted military supplies. Another explanation is that, during the last monarchist regime in Afghanistan, the fundamentalists were driven out of Pakistan where the government chose to sponsor them. In cooperation with the Pakistani government, they sometimes mounted intelligence and military forays into Afghanistan. Now it was natural for the Pakistanis to lead Americans to their fundamentalist contacts. The Americans overlooked the fact that ideologically the fundamentalists regarded them as infidels.

This happened at the expense of the tribal forces linked with the non-fundamentalist Afghan clergy — by far the majority in the country. This is not to say that tribal forces did not participate at all in the anti-communist resistance. But they were usually left out.

There was no clear religious parallel to this split. The Iranians supported mainly one Sunni group and two Shia factions in the Hazara region of the northeast. The Pakistanis backed seven Sunni groups.



View from the US

of which four were fundamentalists.

Among the non-fundamentalists many urge the return of Zahir Shah, the former king, aged 81, now in Rome. The former king is said to have widespread support among the Pushtuns, the largest ethnic element in the country.

The Soviet Union apparently has felt that the communists, who have followers almost exclusively in the towns, will survive departure of the Soviet army. Moscow has built up a corps of about 350,000 informants who can be expected to back Soviet interests.

The United States has backed Diego Cordovez of the United Nations in its second attempt to devise a workable formula for government after the Soviets are gone. His first attempt failed because the fundamentalists refused to accept any formula that included communists. The danger is that, while Cordovez is working at what some see as an impossible task, the fundamentalists, savouring their military strength, and the non-fundamentalist tribes, relying on their great numbers, will begin to fight, a struggle that neither the Soviets nor the Americans could control.

What prospects Perestroika?

By Blanka Kalinova
Specialist to The Star

PARIS — The drive for reform that is now building up in the USSR stems chiefly from the failure of its long-held economic policy. Twenty years after the 1965 reform proposals, the transition to intensive growth, based on more efficient use of available resources (mainly capital, manpower and raw materials) has still not been achieved.

Perestroika, the process of restructuring now under way, seems to be unlike earlier measures in the USSR, which no more often tinkered with the system of management. The aim of Perestroika seems to be a far-reaching transformation of economic mechanisms.

So, what is involved in Perestroika and what are the prospects of its success? The current process of reform, which follows a number of changes in the Soviet foreign trade system, mainly involves the domestic economy. Its most important new element is the State Enterprise Law, whose 25 articles specify the rights and obligations of enterprises and lay down their operating rules. The fundamental principle is financial autonomy — increased responsibility for production and sales and the use of revenue — with the logical corollary of risk: the possibility of bankruptcy is stated expressly.

The law also redefines the relations between enterprises and their supervisory authorities, whose prerogatives are now confined to three main functions: setting control indicators, norms, and state orders. This narrower view of the role of the central authorities is one sign of the new attitudes, further illustrated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement at the June 1987 plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party that "everything is permitted which is not prohibited by law".

The State Enterprise Law has broader social implications, since it gives sub-

stantial powers to the labour collective councils, including the right to participate in the election and dismissal of enterprise management. The law is simply a beginning. It is intended as part of a much wider package of reforms, chiefly the restructuring of the price system which, because it falls to reflect production costs, is still the major barrier to efficient management. New methods of pricing, reorganization and diversification of the financial system, development of wholesale trade, and a new wage policy, are to be brought in progressively by 1991 to provide a new basis for the five-year plan beginning in that year. The 19th Communist Party National Conference, to be convened on 28 June 1988, will discuss the progress of reform to date.

What pitfalls will Perestroika have to avoid? It is instructive to consider the process of reform in hand in other East European countries and in China, where the competition is, of course, limited by the particular economic, social, political circumstances of each country.

Most of the general questions considered in these East European countries engaged in reform are also being discussed in the context of Soviet Perestroika. The similarities extend even to highly sensitive subjects such as the importance of diversifying forms of ownership, the wisdom of making the national currency convertible and the gradual abolition of budget subsidies targeted in particular at consumer goods.

Although the Soviet leadership is somewhat reluctant to refer openly to the examples of Hungary and Poland — where reform and discussion have been taken further, but whose economies still face extreme difficulties — the proposals being advanced in the USSR are very largely in line with the most radical ideas put forward in Budapest and Warsaw.

But with its larger economic potential

The tragedy of Le Pen's arrival

By Sajid Rizvi
Specialist to The Star

LONDON — The revelry in the extreme rightwing camp of France after the triumph of Jean-Marie Le Pen exudes a ghastly glow that cannot but distort one's image of France and its people. What kind of Frenchman, or Frenchwoman, would have voted to put him in the position of the presidential power broker?

But the question is almost academic now, and France or the French cannot be faulted for a turn of events that owes as much to Le Pen's manipulatory skills as to the social and economic conditions obtaining in France. It is, nevertheless, a phase that casts a lengthening shadow on the rest of Europe and, by virtue of historical and political linkages, on North America.

For well over a decade the bulk of the North Atlantic alliance has lived by a conservative philosophy practised by protagonists such as US President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and even to some degree by Socialist President Francois Mitterrand of France. It isn't a fool proof or indeed a credible philosophy but its unexpected underlying virtue has been as the moderator of the harsher forms of the rightist phenomena.

That philosophy has suffered the greatest blow with the 14.4 per cent French vote given to Le Pen in the first round of the presidential elections on 25 April. It was an endorsement that paradoxically coincided with an overall loss of the electorate's support for the right wing in France. Yet, the resulting disarray of the French right, likely to be confirmed in the second round of the election on 8 May, will not be its chief outcome. More important to watch will be the repercussions of Le Pen's breakthrough across the channel in Britain and other European countries beset by a resurgent right wing. West Germany in particular and northern Europe in general.

About 4.4 million French now openly support Le Pen, 60, who was a political nobody only four years ago. In the 1974 presidential election, two years after he founded the National Front, he scored only 0.7 per cent in the first round. He eluded only of the 1981 presidential election, but that year proved a watershed in Le Pen's rise.

France was going through an economic crisis, unemployment was rife and

bitterness against the letting rulers of the country widespread. The combination of those factors gave Le Pen the ammunition he sought to drive a hole through Socialist defence. He attacked the obvious target, the black and Arab immigrants from France's former colonies in Africa, and riding a wave of xenophobia and racism, Le Pen returned to polls with little short of vengeance.

In 1983, his party defeated a Socialist mayor in Dreux, a Parisian suburb with a large community of Arab auto workers, and the following year it entered the European Parliament, scoring 10.9 per cent of the ballot. Two years later Le Pen was ensconced in the National Assembly with 35 seats and 9.6 per cent of the national vote in the 1986 legislative elections.

It wasn't a decisive step toward the presidency, and in the intervening years Le Pen has faced the embarrassment of scandals over his wife's nude appearance in Playboy and over his remark that the Nazi massacres were a "detail" of history. Nevertheless Le Pen's rise has been relentless and inexorable; it has exploited themes that are present elsewhere in Europe: race, unemployment and law and order.

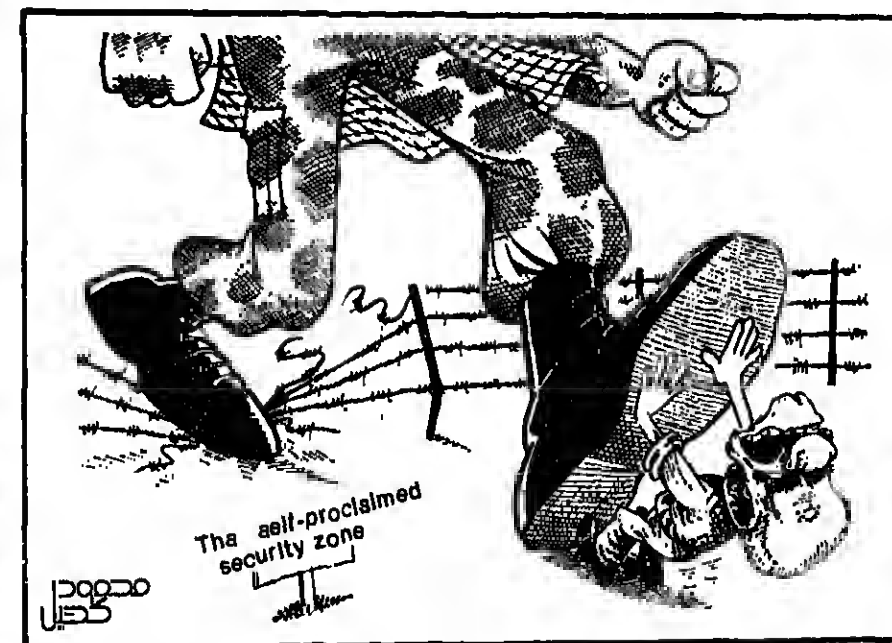
It's too early perhaps to see Le Pen rising above perochial French politics, but his appeal to the extreme right wing in Europe is obvious. The British Conservatives were thwarted recently in their

attempt to invite Le Pen over for a speaking engagement, but the stature of the fishermen's son is only now beginning to rise in rightist perceptions.

The Le Pen phenomenon coincides with signs of fatigue in the conservative parties now in power in parts of Europe and in the United States for nearly a decade. It's a time when games of survival dominate politics. Le Pen's rise in France was helped in no small measure by Mitterrand's design of alienating and breaking up the French right. The National Front was catapulted into the National Assembly in 1985, for example, partly as the result of a proportional voting system adopted by Mitterrand.

Support for Le Pen — and erosion of backing for the traditional French right — was further crystallized by the left's provocative statements in favour of the immigrants when none were needed, or in any case, helpful. These are elements which are present in one form or another, with varying intensity, in most Western democracies. The economic and social troubles have worked both to swell the undercurrent of racism and xenophobia and to suppress it for decency's sake.

But for how long? The vote for Le Pen proved that traditional molds can be broken even in established systems such as France. Modern European history proves it, and now the immediate future must be its witness.



What prospects Perestroika?

and better trade position, the Soviet Union has more room for manoeuvre in instituting genuine reform than either of these countries, both of which have to direct their main efforts toward their very shaky external trade and financial positions.

A comparison of events in the USSR with China's nine-year-old reform reveals a number of differences, notably in the approach to development strategy. Moscow and Beijing share, of course, the aim of modernizing their systems of production. And a number of their concerns are similar: the priority given to agriculture, the monetization of the socialist economy (restoring the role of prices and establishing credit policy), social considerations (increased attention to satisfying the requirements of the population) and the transformation of wage policy (wider income differentials).

The differences are largely apparent in external economic relations. In spite of the degree of hesitation among some of China's leaders, it was accepted from the outset that modernization meant relying on imported technology and bringing certain sectors into contact with international competition. That openness policy contrasts with the absence of any indication of the piece of external economic relations in current Soviet economic policy.

The Soviet leaders apparently hope that modernization can be achieved by relying on the efficiency of the research and

development sector, in particular by involving it more closely with production. Moreover, while it preceded the State Enterprise Law, the reform of Soviet foreign trade largely meant changes in the way it is organized, without any real examination of the role of foreign trade in modernization. Yet, with a more ambitious investment policy, Soviet imports could develop rapidly.

The differences in approach are also apparent in legislation on joint ventures. The development of Chinese policy reveals the growing awareness that, in order to attract foreign investors, the authorities have to be ready to temper their initial demands and improve the conditions under which joint ventures operate.

Although it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of recent legislation, the further development of joint ventures in the Soviet economy would require a proper policy of support, not only by facilitating the repatriation of profits but also by guaranteeing access to the domestic market both for inputs and for sales. Most rasules of economic activity in 1987 show no substantial improvement to date in the Soviet economy. Even in the short term, there is little prospect of the Soviet economy and its foreign trade experiencing particularly buoyant growth. In this context the Soviet approach to statistics on economic performance is of interest. Soviet officials now recognize the flaws in their statistical system that Western economists have long criticized.

A special meeting of the Politburo in April 1987 was dedicated to the trade-

quacies of the central statistical services, and possible remedies for them; it is likely to lead to more meticulous collection of data from enterprises and adequate allowance for price movements. The probable outcome is that Soviet economic performance will appear still more modest in quantitative terms — which will not necessarily mean that the reform is unsuccessful.

The introduction, in January 1987, of quality controls on industrial products, or Gosplan, had similar consequences. It revealed, particularly poor performances, especially in the first quarter of the year. So even partial reform is liable, initially at any rate, to be reflected in slower growth, which may persist at least until the effects of such measures as the partial legislation of private enterprise begin to tell.

Foreign trade remained sluggish in 1987, even though the trade balance improved. Reform has, indeed, created an institutional void, as the enterprises which were granted foreign trade rights in 1988 do not always have the necessary expertise to cope directly with the necessary expansion in foreign markets. In any case, the lack of a clearly defined external strategy holds little prospect, even in the medium term, for any rapid expansion of Soviet trade.

Accordingly, reform has not yet given the Soviet economy the boost that was hoped for. The leadership itself is not overly optimistic since the targets in the 1988-1990 Five-Year Plan, though relatively ambitious compared with earlier performance, have not been revised.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Craxi's worthy proposal

ONE OF the most important results which the Palestinian uprising has produced is the dramatic change which occurred in Western Europe in terms of public and official attitudes towards Israel. In some cases, the change has taken the form of an explicit expression of guilt over the West's role in the creation of Israel.

Clelio Chyssaon, the European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean Affairs, declared a few weeks ago that the West had made a grave historical mistake by helping the Jews to establish their state in Palestine. He further called for immediate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories to allow the Palestinians to exercise self-determination.

A few days ago, Italian Socialist Party Leader Bettino Craxi came up with a conscientious suggestion aimed at putting a quick end to the suffering of Palestinians under Israeli military occupation. Craxi's proposal of dispatching West European troops to replace Israeli forces of occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip pending a final settlement is worthy of serious consideration by all governments genuinely concerned with breaking the vicious circle in this region.

The presence of neutral forces in the occupied lands would have two extremely positive results: The termination of Israel's ruthless illegal occupation and the creation of an appropriate political and psychological atmosphere under which a lasting settlement to all aspects of the conflict can be easily reached.

The excesses which the Israeli army perpetrated in its desperate attempt to quell the uprising has underlined the need to give priority to any peace bid to the question of Israeli withdrawal. George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, himself admitted during his second tour in the region that the primary goal is to find a way of giving Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip control over their political and economic affairs. If this is indeed a US goal, President Ronald Reagan's administration should be prompted to look seriously into Craxi's proposal.

It is not certain yet whether Craxi's proposal will find its way to the EC summit next June because of US pressures and Zionist lobbying. Arab countries, however, can help promote Craxi's proposal through active diplomacy in world capitals and concerted contacts with friendly nations. Once the proposal is approved by the EC summit, it might then go to the UN Security Council where the credibility of Shultz's words can be put to a real test.

STAR

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New measures stifle Arab press

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)—Israeli troops raided a prominent Arab daily and arrested its managing editor in a continued crackdown on the Arab press, police said Tuesday. Troops shot and killed two Palestinians in a West Bank protest. Three Arabs were also wounded in the continued uprisings in the occupied territories.

Hanna Shiora, editor of the East-Jerusalem-based Al-Fajr daily, said plain clothes and riot police entered the newspaper's offices Monday night. They arrested Managing Editor Hatim Abdul Kadar and recorded names of other employees. Israeli security forces confirmed they carried out the raid, and said Abdul Kadar would be jailed for six months without trial under Israeli emergency regulations.

"I lost all these oppressive measures will backfire against the police process," Shiora told the Associated Press. "Journalists apparently are being singled out for special attention."

Shiora said it was not clear why Abdul Kadar, managing editor for six years, was detained. He said Al-Fajr was consulting its lawyers about what actions to take.

In Beni Naim, two miles east of Hebron, Arab protesters burned tires and hurled rocks at troops, an army spokesman said. He said troops opened fire, killing two.

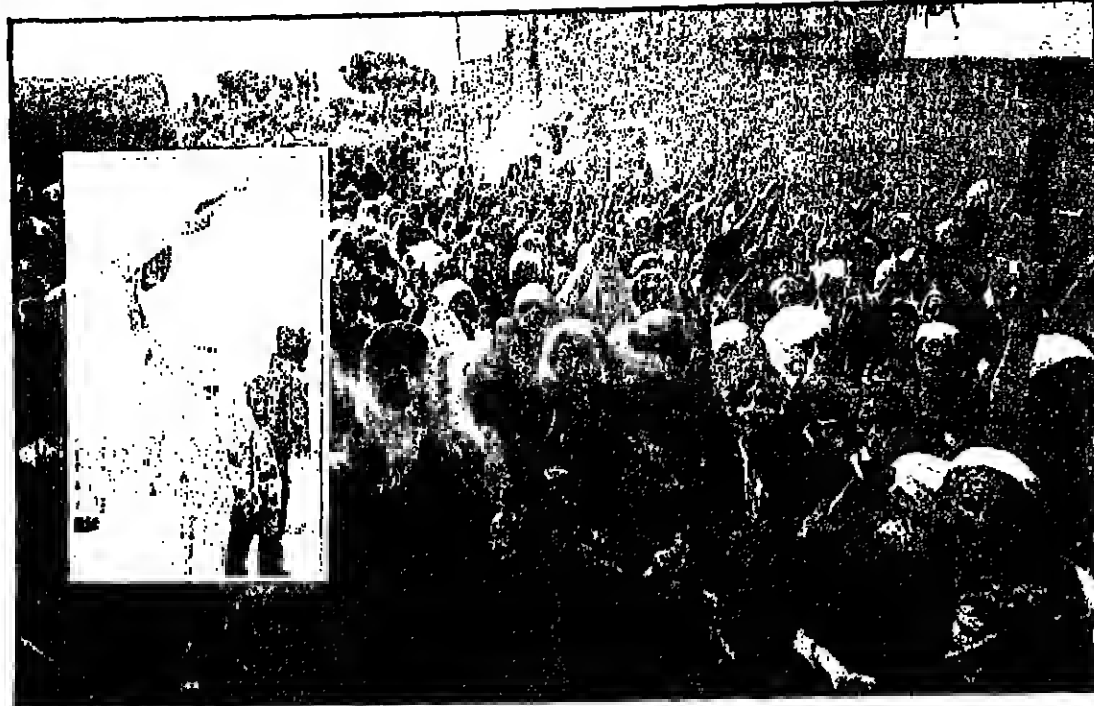
Daoud Meneere, a cousin of one of the victims, said he saw 12 army jeeps storm into the village during the demonstration while two army helicopters buzzed overhead.

Meneere said the dead men were buried in a mass funeral attended by about 5,000 villagers waving Palestinian flags and black flags of mourning. "With our body and soul we will redeem you, Palestine," the mourners chanted. "Palestine is Arab."

Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip observed a total commercial strike in response to a call by underground leaders in their latest leaflet issued last Friday. The army said it clamped curfews on four refugee camps after scattered clashes.

Israeli troops shot and wounded an 18-year-old Gazan as he tried to keep workers from traveling to jobs in Israel, the army said. Another Gazan was wounded by Israeli gunfire in a demonstration in Gaza city, and a Palestinian was wounded during a clash in Ajlun near Ramallah, hospital officials said.

A prayer leader at Jerusalem's sacred Al-Azhar Mosque, meanwhile, was jailed for six months without trial, a member of Jerusalem's Islamic Council said. The leader, Mohamed Fouad Abu Zaid, was also the director of the Islamic Council in the



Authorities can silence Arab press but cannot silence Arab voices

West Bank town of Jenin.

The Israeli authorities Monday closed the East Jerusalem-based Al-Awda, a weekly published in both English and Arabic, charging it was funded by terror groups. The shutdown followed the six-month closure in March of Al-Awda's sister organization, the English-language Palestine Press Service (PPS), key source of information on the occupied territories.

Israel also shut down a left-wing, pro-Arab Israeli newspaper, Derech Hentzotz. The press service and Derech Hentzotz were charged with maintaining links with terror organizations. Since its February closure, four editors of the Israeli newspaper, including three Israelis, have been arrested and accused of membership in guerrilla groups.

At least 18 Palestinian journalists are in jail, many held under administrative detention orders



The barricades will be strengthened day after day

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At least 18 Palestinian journalists are in jail, many held under administrative detention orders



more martyrs are mourned this week

THE JERUSALEM STAR

which allow imprisonment for up to six months without trial, according to a representative of the Arab journalists' association who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals.

Israel has also periodically barred the distribution of Arabic-language newspapers in the occupied territories. The Al-Fajr daily has been banned for the last two weeks and distribution of the Al-Quds newspaper was restricted for a total of 63 days during the months of unrest.



Stones are the inextinguishable weapon of the uprising

flashed, aligned as usual by the "United Leadership of the Uprising," made its most direct call yet for attacks on Israeli-occupied towns. The Israeli army, however, refused to yield to Arab demands, by resigning, asking "our message to strike the severest blows against those who are violating our will and orders." The Israeli singled out the mayors of the West Bank towns of Hebron, Ramallah, El Bireh and Jericho. It also called for commercial strikes and a "day of confrontation" with the occupa-

tion forces" on Sunday. Three Palestinians and an Israeli soldier were injured and the army clamped a curfew on the East Bank refugee camp of Batata Saturday after scattered anti-Israeli protests in the West Bank, the military command said.

In the main marketplace of Nablus, the largest city in the West Bank, groups of Palestinian youths attacked Israeli troops with stones, an army spokesman said. The troops opened fire, wounding one protester, he said. Arab reporters in Nablus said an additional protester was wounded.

In the nearby Balata refugee camp, groups of young Palestinians hurled stones at Israeli troops, injuring one, the spokesman said. Troops then opened fire, wounding one protester, he said.

In the city of Hebron, a group of Jewish settlers from the nearby Kiryat Arba settlement in the city of Hebron, a group of Jewish settlers from the nearby Kiryat Arba settlement were surrounded by stone-throwing youths, the spokesman said. The settlers fired shots in the air to extricate themselves until troops arrived on the scene, he said. Soon after the incident, a Palestinian youth arrived at Hebron's Alia Hospital with a gunshot wound in his arm, a doctor there said.

In Gaza city, students blocked a main street with flaming tires, large boulders and trash bins. Arab reporters there said they waved out loud: "our lives for Palestine." An army unit arrived at the scene and ordered the students to clear the streets, the reporters said, adding the students dispersed peacefully.

Meanwhile, a 16-year-old Arab was electrocuted while climbing on a utility pole with Palestinian flag.

In another development, tank-led Israeli forces pushed deeper into southeast Lebanon early Wednesday and stormed pro-Iranian guerrilla bases close to Syrian lines in a search-and-destroy sweep, police reported.

The assault, backed by heavy artillery fire, marked a new thrust by the Israelis who punched into the region Monday night. Security sources in south Lebanon reported that the Israeli sent two more mechanized battalions into the area during the night, doubling the size of its invading force to around 2,500 troops. Israeli officials have said the force totaled only a few hundred soldiers.

A Lebanese police spokesman said Israeli Howitzer batteries pounded bases of the radical Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, or Party of God, as tanks and armored personnel carriers moved into the hills overlooking the village of Maydoun and Ein El-Tineh.

Honour Roll

- Omar Mohammad Abdel Hemid Al-Manasrah, 18, Beni Naim - West Bank.
- Nidal Salem Al-Manasrah, 19, Beni Naim - West Bank.
- Mohammad Hussein Al-Boumi, 80, Ain Beit Al-Ma - West Bank.
- Khalid Rafiq Abdel Qader Amirah, 23, Balata - West Bank.
- Naim Youssuf Tehe, 22, Faqoue - West Bank.
- Nidal Abed Al-Latif Abou Shomer, 17, Beit Wazen - West Bank.
- Samih Abdel Qader Al Samhen, 54, Ras Karkar - West Bank.
- Araaj Daoud Al-Dik, 16, Kufr Al-Deek - West Bank.

6 MAY 1988

Observer in the occupied territories

The yellow wind

Editor's Note: The following is the fifth of a set of expositions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Helm Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.



Military authorities repeatedly close universities in the occupied territories

More impressive is the way the students relate to the material — with respect and interest. They wear expressions of total concentration. Could I sit in on a class session? Caught off guard, Hanna Hallak removes his glasses and polishes them. Not at all?

He avoids my gaze. "Are there things you prefer to hide?" "It is not a simple matter to let an Israeli into a class session. It would cause some tension."

"You mean that the students would be suspicious of a teacher who brought an Israeli to class? Even, say, a mathematics class?" "Let me continue our tour. I will show you our greenhouse."

"Do you have courses in politics and current events here?" "Take a look at the catalogue."

The catalogue is attractive and is written in English. On the cover is a photograph of the university's main building: a carved stone tower with a statue of Jesus above, and a large clock with its hands at four minutes after twelve.

Political Science 201 — The course is an introduction to the study of political science. It involves the following subjects: social environment, transition of a society into a political entity, definition of terms in the political sciences, types of sovereignty.

Political Science 304 — The Palestinian problem. A detailed study of the problem, focusing upon critical incidents, historical documents, people, and organizations involved in the overall situation. The aim of the course is to clarify the situation and attempt to understand the problem in perspective.

But there are also: English 311 — Drama. A critical study of selected plays significant to the development of drama as a literary genre. Emphasis will be placed on the influence of classical and European theatres on dramatic works in the English language.

Psychology 431 — The Exceptional Child. Through comparison with the normal child, this course aims at studying the gifted, the creative, the mentally retarded, the blind, and the socially deprived. The focus will be on etiology, social and individual problems, and the modern methods of solving these problems.

And this, too: Sociology 439 — Israeli Society. This course aims at studying the Israeli society and how it has melted heterogeneous groups who differ in their customs, traditions, situations, and cultures into a homogeneous society. The course also aims at looking at the problem of the process of creating a homogeneous society composed of different sub-groups.

Hanna Hallak leads me to the almost empty greenhouse. A few shrubs, cactuses and geraniums. Biology students have been expelled from these plants. From the greenhouse I lead me out to the wonderfully beautiful campus — flower beds, stone buildings, stately

pine trees, gravel paths. Hundreds of students, and they make hardly any noise. Most of them sit, during their break, in the sunlight, studying alone or in groups.

I absorb their seriousness. Hard work is in the air of this small campus, an atmosphere of study. Those who say that the universities are nurseries of terror don't understand the complexity of the issue. There is no idleness. Not like the campus quadrangles I know. Here the students seem, somehow, determined. Even during their breaks.

Part V

Back to the bustling corridor. It is very crowded. Everyone races between classrooms. The space is full of youth and chatter. Boys and girls exchange glances. There are almost as many women studying here as men, and women are often the best students: first, because they find their way to other countries, and a girl, however talented she may be, will not go far from her father's house; second, because girls are less involved in politics. I note that almost all the students are well-dressed. None are sloppy. You can feel that people come here with respect, almost in celebration.

Two short conversations. James Connolly, who was born near Manchester and educated at the University of London, the chairman of the English Department: "I am here because it is an important service to the population. The students here are eager to learn. They are never satisfied by their studies. In many ways, I prefer them to those in England. Their motivation for getting knowledge is immense. Of course, the general level here is lower than in a Western university. We try to admit as many students as possible. There are difficult entrance examinations, but we accept mediocre students as well. We have to meet a great demand."

"What do you teach here?" "I teach English poetry. They are so sensitive to lyric rhythm! Maybe because the rhythm of the Quran flows in their blood." "What will you be teaching in your next class?" "The poetry of John Donne."

"And does what is called 'the situation' make its way into the class?" "I try to prevent it. My status here as a foreign lecturer is very sensitive. Other teachers have been expelled from the West Bank after being accused of incitement. Sometimes, in English-language classes, I ask the students to write a composi-

tion on what concerns them. Then I get not a few compositions on their suffering under the occupation."

"And what do you do in such cases?" He throws at me a blue-eyed, British sly smile. "Why, I correct the mistakes in the English, of course."

Muhammad El-Hajr Yaha teaches social work. He is a native of Taibah, an Israeli Arab village, and is a graduate of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The first year here is hard for every student," he says. "Don't forget that the students generally come from a traditional society. This affects their spirit and intellectual ability. They are not an open people. They are used to learning by rote, by memorization, to having to guess at the wishes of the authoritative teacher. At first, they are incapable of working on their own and thinking as individuals. They lack even the tools needed to develop self-awareness."

As a teacher, I endeavor to pass on to my students the approach I learned at the Hebrew University: independence, critical thinking, and curiosity. I tell them not to base conclusions on a single source of information, not to accept anything I say as dogma, always to question. At first, they do not succeed in overcoming the obstacles within themselves. Later, they do overcome them and break loose. This is the most important educational I can give them."

A bullhorn suddenly barks outside. From the window I see a student in a black leather jacket gathering people around him. Students come from every corner of the campus to listen to him. He voices a furious protest against the university cafeteria's serving food today, during Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting. "Oh, it's only a demonstration of intellectual Muslims," says a Christian student working in the room, but those around me exchange quick glances.

As the demonstration continues, I talk with a student who has an official position in the student senate, who refuses to give me his name, and offers a stream of tired and insincere declarations. He has to raise his voice in order to be heard over the noise of the demonstration. The shouts are now turning into the regular chants of a chorus.

I get up to look, and see that the pastoral courtyard contains hundreds of students, gathered in tight circles around the speaker. He shouts a phrase, and they answer him with a roar, waving their hands in the air. To my surprise, they are now shouting hostile anti-Israeli and anti-occupation slogans. The object of their anger has switched so quickly. In the crowd are many white-knuckled women.

For the record

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocities acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr. Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centers since 1948.

Part IV

80. Jeresh located 28 kms. SW of Jerusalem. Population: 180. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,518 dunums, were stolen.

81. Jursayshah located 5 kms. NE of Jaffa. Population: 195. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 555 dunums were incorporated into the city of Tel Aviv.

82. Jier At Mejjame located 15 kms. NE of Beisan. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Geshar was established on its stolen lands of 500 dunums.

83. At Jusayr located 40 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 1,180. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Zaidi El, Manuha, and Nir Gannim were established on its stolen lands of 12,391 dunums.

84. Jie'srah located 37 kms. SE of Heifa. Population: 70. Were forced to leave in 1948. The village was obliterated and its stolen lands were added to kibbutz En Hasholot.

85. Al-Jesadiya located 40 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 380. Obliterated in 1948 and its stolen lands of 4,329 dunums, were incorporated into the settlement of Zariyah.

86. Al-Jalamah located 10 kms. NW of Tulkarm. Population: 70. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Alhuv was established on its stolen lands of 7,713 dunums.

87. Jelyah located 5 kms. south of Ramlah. Population: 330. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 10,347 dunums were stolen.

88. Al-Jammaseen-Enst located 7 kms. north of Jaffa. Population: 730. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 358 dunums were incorporated into Tel Aviv.

89. Al-Jammaseen-Est located 7.5 kms. north of Jaffa. Population: 1,080. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 4,144 dunums were incorporated into Tel Aviv.

90. Al-Jammamah located 39 kms. NW of Beersheba. Population: 160. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 655 dunums the settlement of Ruhama was established.

91. Jemzou located 4 kms. east of Lyddah. Population: 1,510. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gimzo was established on its stolen lands of 8,681 dunums.

92. Al-Jourah/Aqalon located 25 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 2,120. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 12,224 dunums the town of Ashqelon was established, also the settlement of Alridar.

93. Al-Jourah/Jerusalem located 19 kms. SW of Jerusalem. Population: 420. Obliterated in 1948, and the two settlements of ORA and Anm-nadav were established on its stolen lands of 4,158 dunums.

94. Joles located 29 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 1,030. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Hodiya was established on its stolen lands of 13,584 dunums.

95. Al-Jiyeh located 20 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 1,230. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Ge'a, Taina Yate and Shigma were established on its stolen lands of 8,506 dunums.

96. Heifa located 30 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 970. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Revena was established on its stolen lands of 5,305 dunums.

97. Hedlshah located 5 kms. NW of late Tiberias. Population: 620. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 10,340 dunums were stolen.

98. Al-Hedlshah located 10 kms. NE of Ramlah. Population: 780. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hadid was established on its stolen lands of 7,110 dunums.

99. Al-Heram located 18 kms. NE of Jaffa. Population: 620. Obliterated in 1948, and Reshet, a suburb of Herzliyyah was established on its stolen lands of 4,030 dunums.

100. Al-Husseiniyah located 12 kms. NE of Sated. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hulst was established on its stolen lands of 2,150 dunums.

101. Hittin located 8 kms. west of Tiberias. Population: 1,190. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Ketzarim was established on its stolen lands of 22,784 dunums.

102. Houshyel located 25 kms. NE of Gaza near oil field. Population: 420. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Helez was established on its stolen lands of 7,083 dunums.

103. Hamamah located 31 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 5,010. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Nizzanin and Bet Ezra were established on its stolen lands of 41,368 dunums.

104. Al-Hemra located 10 kms. south of Beisan. Population: 730. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Tirt Zavi Sado and Ellyyeh were established on its stolen lands of 9,055 dunums.

105. Al-Himmeh located on Yarmouk river, 22 kms. south of Tiberias. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1951 and its lands of 1,892 dunums were stolen.

106. Al-Hemidiyah located 3 kms. north of Beisan. Population: 220. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hamady was established on its stolen lands of 9,932 dunums.

107. Heils located on Mediterranean Sea. Population: 70,000. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Heils was established on its stolen lands of 11,280 dunums. All their houses and lands were subsequently stolen by Jews who settled in them.

108. Al-Kheesh located 40 kms. NE of Sated. Population: 1,140. Obliterated in 1948, and the town of Qiryat Shmoneh was established on its stolen lands of 11,280 dunums.

109. Khubbayzah located 39 kms. SE of Heifa. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and kibbutz Even Yizheq was established on its stolen lands of 2,367 dunums.

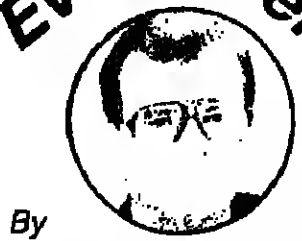
110. Khibal Abu Zarah located on Jordan river where it joins the Tiberias SE of Sated. Population: 650. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 19,690 dunums were stolen.

111. Khibal Umm Al-Burj located 20 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1987, and its lands of 13,083 dunums were stolen.

Continued next week

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Curbing a dangerous phenomenon

IN HIS recent public speeches and meetings with his countrymen in Ilhr ben- quets, His Majesty King Hussein has been stressing a major theme that has not received its due attention in local media outlets. His Majesty has been emphasizing the need for greater cohesion and unity at the home front to diffuse enemy designs and avert attempts. The King called for this solidarity at a time when the nation is confronting an external danger and said that his country will remain steadfast and will continue to form a fortress in the face of all invaders.

The question of achieving a greater sense of national unity could not have come at a more appropriate time, since it is quite clear that the enemies of our country are working hard nowadays to destabilize our home front in order to facilitate the attainment of their desirous objectives.

Talking about this issue in public and cornering the minority who advocate narrow-minded limited and regionalistic attitudes is the best way to curb the influence of those who, like snakes, prefer to hide in the dark and emit their poison in the minds of those who do not have enough political education and are vulnerable to succumbing to rumours and hearsay.

His Majesty has uttered in a new phase in the way we should handle the dangers that face our society, both externally and internally. Exposing the ignorance and fabricated half-truths of those who harbor regionalistic narrow aspirations is the best way to show their moral and factual bankruptcy. The danger actually lies in a situation when these people are left to circulate their lies unchecked and uncorrected.

Those who advocate limited regionalistic stands should remember that they are sharing an isolated time in today's world. The trend in many parts of the world is for the dissolution of the region-states into larger geo-political entities. Western Europe is enjoying the fruits of its common market, and the two super-powers have become so only because terms of diverse national origins have melted into one powerful pot of unity. The irony, of course, is that some of those who advocate limited regionalistic positions are the same ones who pour their hearts out in public in lamentation over the loss of the elusive dream of Arab unity.

By Maggie James
Specialist to The Star

Israel's slow right turn

Four decades after the founding of the state of Israel it is internally a very divided nation, with the festering problem of the occupied territories threatening its current system.



Meir Kahane: history of terrorism and sabotage

only those movements and parties "whose principal, if not sole objective is the creation of Greater Israel (Israel plus the occupied territories)." The most prominent of these parties are:

Morasha, with 2 seats and 1.8 per cent of the vote. It is an entirely religious party.

Kach, with 1 seat (that of Rabbi Meir Kahane) and 1.2 per cent of the vote. It is also exclusively religious.

Gush Emunim ("Bloc of the Faithful"), with followers from

the extreme-right. Right and sometimes the Left. It believes that the occupied territories should be colonized by the Jews.

The controversial Meir Kahane is an American-born former FBI agent, who was brought up in New York. He was ordained a rabbi in 1955, but expelled two years later for "excessive religious zeal." At one time he was editor-in-chief of the Jewish Press — America's largest Jewish newspaper. He co-founded the Jewish Defence League (which had a paramilitary wing), and espoused the Jewish cause against the Blacks of New York and subsequently that of Jews in Russia. He was once given a five-year suspended prison sentence for making bombs and several brushes with the law ensued before he emigrated to Israel in 1971. There he was soon a chief proponent against the Arabs, again coming up against the law, but never prosecuted on any specific charge due to lack of evidence.

After twice failing to be elected to the Knesset, Kahane won a seat for his Kach party in 1984 with 25,000 votes. This shock the Israelis, as previously he had been regarded as a religious fanatic.

The Kach movement, according to the Central Election Committee, which tried to ban it, "is motivated by racist and anti-democratic concepts; it publicly supports terrorist activities; it stirs up rencour and hatred between different sections of the population, casts aspersions on the religious feelings of particular sections of the community, and undermines the very foundations of democracy in Israel."

Helm Harzog, who was head of state when Kahane won his parliamentary seat, refused to receive him — something which had never occurred previously in Israel's history. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shmior has said of him: "the Kahane phenomenon is negative, detrimental and dangerous," and he is shunned by a spectrum of Israeli politicians, while the Left call him a fascist, racist and even a Nazi.

But, say the authors, "The effect of Meir Kahane's radicalism is to confer an aura of respectability on the extreme right. By an irony of history, he is pushing the Likud (the party of the Right) to the centre right of the political chessboard. But both the extreme Right and the Right realize the Kahane has drawn, and will be drawing, votes from among their own supporters. Therefore they owe it to themselves to condemn him, while at the same time supporting his views... a dangerous enterprise!"

So, what are Kahane's beliefs that rouse so much antipathy? His main ideal is to expel all Arabs from Israel. He believes that Israel should be a religious state governed by use of the Torah (the first five books of the Hebrew Bible). It contains God's commandments as handed down to Moses. That state, he insists, should consist only of Jews — with any non-Jews living there as foreign residents.

"Kahane's utterances are all the more worthy of close examination because they come at a very significant moment in Israel's history," say the authors. They warn that "This eloquent rabbi, who knows how to play the media, demands our attention at a moment when the realization of the dream contained in the prayer now exposes the deficiencies of the reality that has been created. The state of Israel is no longer as strong as it has led the world to believe."

Along the footsteps of the liberators

By Ayman Al-Safed
Star Staff Writer

Welcome to liberated Fao

Driving his air-conditioned jeep through one of the three roads that crosses the Fao peninsula, Hassan, an Iraqi soldier of not more than 23, elbowed and spontaneously released his words.

"You've arrived a little bit too late. We've already moved most of the arms which the Iraqis left behind as they were trying to escape our army which came at them from all directions. We've also buried their dead." He stopped for a while, but soon added, "We respect the dead regardless of anything, you know."

It took us half an hour to arrive at no man's land, but that we only realized by looking at our watches because Hassan, talking all the time of nothing but what this victory meant to him, made us lose our sense of time.

In no man's land, nature itself spoke of the victory. Discovering that neither man nor machine can walk through the salt pans of which the area is made, one cannot but grow more appreciative of the Iraqi soldier whose performance at the Fao battle surprised even the experts on warfare.

The stop at no man's land wasn't too long, because there were so many other things to see and learn by travelling through the 250 square kilometers of liberated Iraqi territories. As we moved ahead, Iraqi bulldozers were still cleaning the area, and some engineering units were sweeping the mines which the Iraqis planted under "the illusion that they could prevent the Iraqis from regaining their land."

Minutes passed and we approached the first Iranian defence line. A barrier of sand cut the area in two and Hassan's answer to my question of how strong, by military standards, this line was, was "See for yourself."

I left the car and, disobeying the instructions given to us by our guides, I felt the paved

street, and went inside a trench which had been used by the Iraqis.

"Come back here," said an officer. "It is safe. We have checked this area," another officer answered, giving the rest of the journalists the green light to explore the area.

Inside the trench, an Iraqi officer explained that no shots were fired either from or at the trench because the soldiers in it fled the minute the attack was

launched, and the fear caused them to run towards Shatt Al-Arab from where they would cross to Iran, leaving behind their ammunition and arms, and the dead and wounded."

Fao City

Having passed by the first and second Iranian defensive lines, we arrived at the entrance of the once populated city at the Fao, of which only ruins of houses,

mosques, and schools remain, giving testimony to the brutality of war, and the destruction the Iraqis brought upon the region.

Nothing escaped their blind belief in war. Even the mosques, the houses of God, Muslim faith were devastated.

In fact, there were three mosques in the city of Fao before it was conquered by the Iraqis.

There were three bridges



Celebrating the victory

here" a soldier said, pointing to Shatt Al-Arab. "We destroyed two and left one so as to give them (the Iranian troops) the chance to escape."

"Now that Re's Al-Bashe is liberated, the Arab Gulf states can feel secured as this was the spot from which the Iraqis launched their missiles at Kuwait and other Gulf states," an officer explained.

The trip had to end there as the day was about to end. We once again took the cars and drove back to the Seventh Division Headquarters where a lunch was prepared for us. Along the way, we passed by numerous Iraqi soldiers and intellectuals, who assured us that we should have no fear of the bombs that the Iraqis were shooting as they were letting far away from us.

After having lunch with the Chief of Staff of the Seventh Division, we drove to a nearby area where the Seventh Division had put the arms it captured during the battle on display. There were more than 70 tanks of various origins, and a greater number of cannons and machineguns.

When the Iranian army captured the Fao Peninsula in February 1986, Speaker of Iranian House of Parliament Ratsenji declared to the world that Iran would stop the war if the Iraqis ever regained Fao, indicating that they were there to stay and that the Iraqis would never recapture it.

But when Iraq recaptured Fao in a battle that manifested the high military standards of the Iraqi soldier, and Iraq's ability to defend its lands for as long as it takes them, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein renewed his calls for peace by calling on Iran to work for a negotiated peaceful settlement to the conflict. There is no other way of saving the lives of the soldiers whose comrades were swallowed by the salty soil of Fao.

Most of the palm trees were burnt to the ground

launched.

He said that the key elements in the success of the attack were the Iraqi soldiers' determination to liberate their land, and the surprise that mesmerized the Iraqis.

"When we started firing, they must have thought that it was nothing but part of the daily routine engagement. Yet as the soldiers of the Seventh Division and the Republican Guards advanced towards their fortifica-

the Iraqi dead in Muellim shrine."

"This is the last inch of Iraqi territory," explained Hassan as he parked the car at Re's Al-Basheh. An Iraqi officer guided me to "Al-Qadisiyah watching point" where I was allowed to watch the Iranian troops on the other side of Shatt Al-Arab through the binoculars of the Iraqi sniper.

In fact, there were three mosques in the city of Fao before it was conquered by the Iraqis.

Even the mosque did not escape Iranian sabotage

the Iraqi dead in Muellim shrine."

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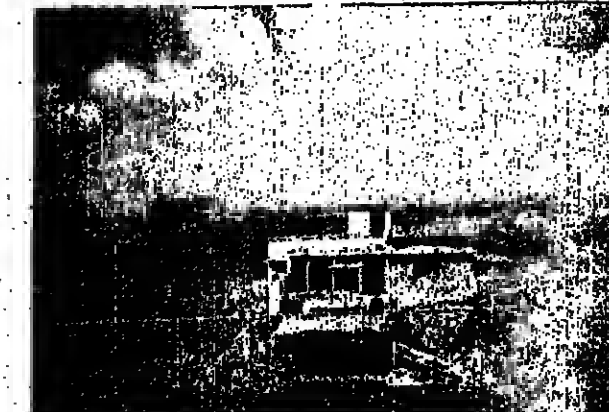
In fact, there were three mosques in the city of Fao before it was conquered by the Iraqis.



Captured Iranian tanks,



and machineguns

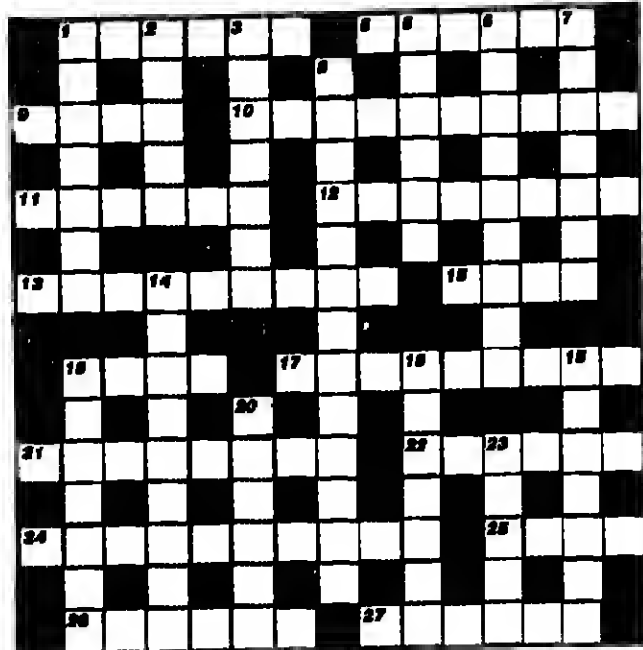


Only destroyed houses at the Fao city ruins

Cross words

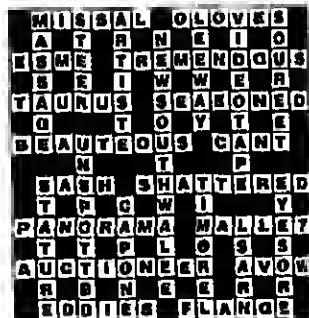
Across

- 1 Gift given a pound to get a book (6).
- 4 The Cockney hands in turtle doves (6).
- 9 She's a little overemotional sometimes — melodramatic even (4).
- 10 Great men roasted out (10).
- 11 The astrologer's 2 down (6).
- 12 A child among children, though mature (8).
- 13 See about assembly accepting superior is fair (9).
- 15 Impotent heel (4).
- 16 Bearing on wood used for decoration (4).
- 17 The tread's in bad condition — all split (9).
- 21 View of ordinary soldiers in



- 22 Central America (8).
- 23 The club hold a meeting about everything (6).
- 24 A guy with lots of effort (10).
- 25 Admit a few to town-control (4).
- 26 Journalist on wrong side goes round in circles (6).
- 27 Handed edge all round pasirly — turnover for example (6).

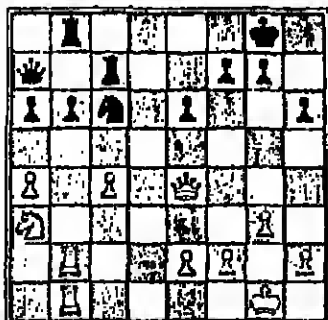
- 6 One may well see this as a record (5-4).
- 7 Having little money before a holiday is most unpleasant (10).
- 8 Two state now uses wealth as it should be used (3, 5, 5).
- 14 Now seen so clean (9).
- 16 Sculpture about night for size (17).
- 18 With Gormen backing the British transport the Spanish instrument (17).
- 19 Regarding a motel container as a quite unacceptable thing (17).
- 20 Many a quiet individual is a notorious criminal (6).
- 23 Study of renal failure (5).



Down

- 1 Mangulate scholars — prudent, that (17).
- 2 Need way to give guidance (5).
- 3 An enterainer's treat is to be organised (17).
- 5 Areas of work appear general on the course (6).

CHESS



looks a long way to go. However, White next set a nasty trap which won quickly when Black failed to spot it in time. The double puzzle is to find (a) the trap and (b) Black's best defence.

Chess solution

1. P-B5, P-P3, Q-Q4, R-R2, R-R3, R-R4, R-R5, R-R6, R-R7, R-R8, R-R9, R-R10, R-R11, R-R12, R-R13, R-R14, R-R15, R-R16, R-R17, R-R18, R-R19, R-R20, R-R21, R-R22, R-R23, R-R24, R-R25, R-R26, R-R27, R-R28, R-R29, R-R30, R-R31, R-R32, R-R33, R-R34, R-R35, R-R36, R-R37, R-R38, R-R39, R-R40, R-R41, R-R42, R-R43, R-R44, R-R45, R-R46, R-R47, R-R48, R-R49, R-R50, R-R51, R-R52, R-R53, R-R54, R-R55, R-R56, R-R57, R-R58, R-R59, R-R60, R-R61, R-R62, R-R63, R-R64, R-R65, R-R66, R-R67, R-R68, R-R69, R-R70, R-R71, R-R72, R-R73, R-R74, R-R75, R-R76, R-R77, R-R78, R-R79, R-R80, R-R81, R-R82, R-R83, R-R84, R-R85, R-R86, R-R87, R-R88, R-R89, R-R90, R-R91, R-R92, R-R93, R-R94, R-R95, R-R96, R-R97, R-R98, R-R99, R-R100, R-R101, R-R102, R-R103, R-R104, R-R105, R-R106, R-R107, R-R108, R-R109, R-R110, R-R111, R-R112, R-R113, R-R114, R-R115, R-R116, R-R117, R-R118, R-R119, R-R120, R-R121, R-R122, R-R123, R-R124, R-R125, R-R126, R-R127, R-R128, R-R129, R-R130, R-R131, R-R132, R-R133, R-R134, R-R135, R-R136, R-R137, R-R138, R-R139, R-R140, R-R141, R-R142, R-R143, R-R144, R-R145, R-R146, R-R147, R-R148, R-R149, R-R150, R-R151, R-R152, R-R153, R-R154, R-R155, R-R156, R-R157, R-R158, R-R159, R-R160, R-R161, R-R162, R-R163, R-R164, R-R165, R-R166, R-R167, R-R168, R-R169, R-R170, R-R171, R-R172, R-R173, R-R174, R-R175, R-R176, R-R177, R-R178, R-R179, R-R180, R-R181, R-R182, R-R183, R-R184, R-R185, R-R186, R-R187, R-R188, R-R189, R-R190, R-R191, R-R192, R-R193, R-R194, R-R195, R-R196, R-R197, R-R198, R-R199, R-R200, R-R201, R-R202, R-R203, R-R204, R-R205, R-R206, R-R207, R-R208, R-R209, R-R210, R-R211, R-R212, R-R213, R-R214, R-R215, R-R216, R-R217, R-R218, R-R219, R-R220, R-R221, R-R222, R-R223, R-R224, R-R225, R-R226, R-R227, R-R228, R-R229, R-R230, R-R231, R-R232, R-R233, R-R234, R-R235, R-R236, R-R237, R-R238, R-R239, R-R240, R-R241, R-R242, R-R243, R-R244, R-R245, R-R246, R-R247, R-R248, R-R249, R-R250, R-R251, R-R252, R-R253, R-R254, R-R255, R-R256, R-R257, R-R258, R-R259, R-R260, R-R261, R-R262, 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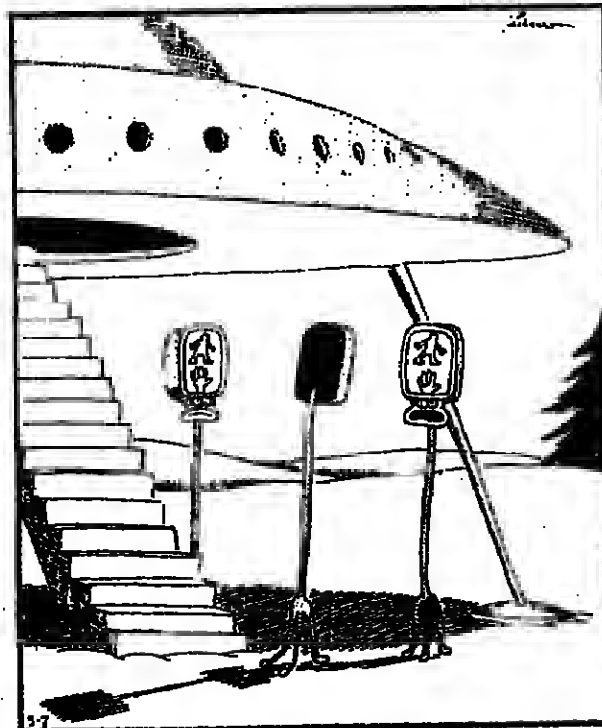
16th-century Mona wanna-bes.



Primitive think tanks

THE FAR SIDE

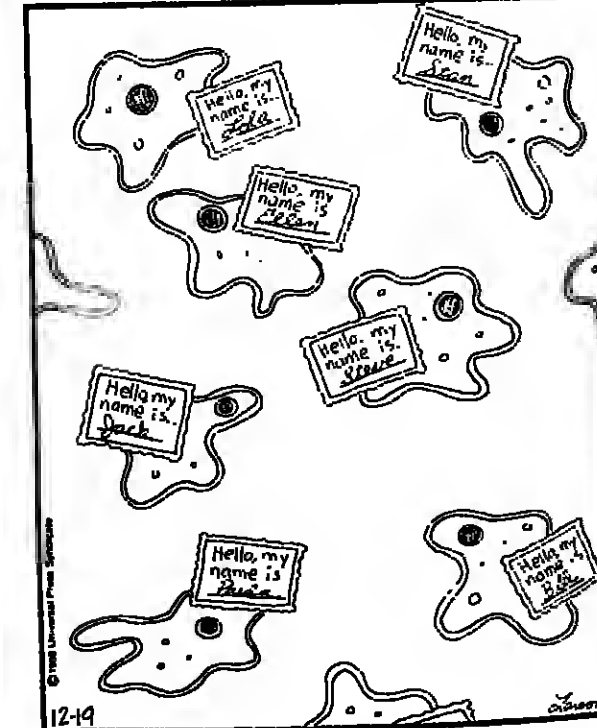
By GARY LARSON



"Our people are positioned on every street corner, commander... Shall we commence with our plan to gradually eliminate these creatures?"



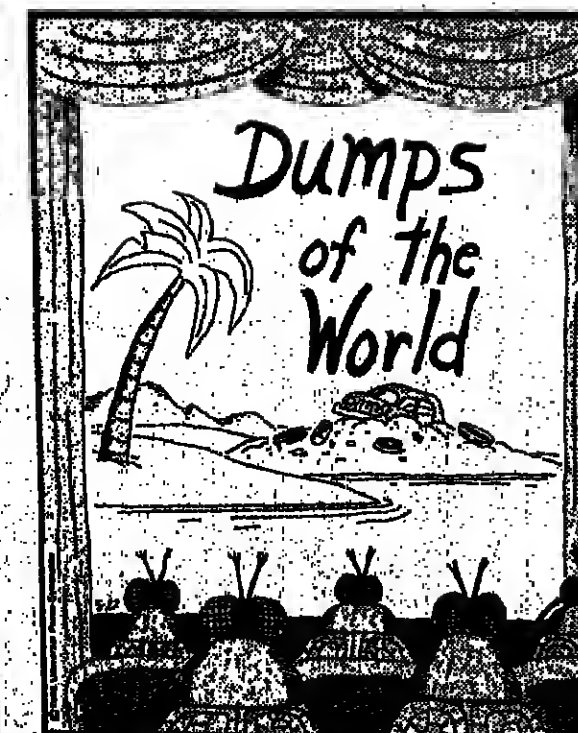
The Lone Ranger, long since retired, makes an unpleasant discovery.



Amoeba conventions



Scene from "Bring 'Em Back Preserved"



Fly travelogues



The unfold ending of D.B. Cooper



Children's contributions

The Circus

By Meha Falz Yusef Shata'al, First Preparatory Class,
Age 14. Hobby: drawing

The old snail

Once there was a snail
Who stepped on a nail.
Now she was old,
and the weather was cold,
So she sat down in vain
in the cold pouring rain.
And said each
Not knowing on whom to
depend.
She thought of her friend,
And sighed, Oh dear me,
How can this be?
Now just coming down the trail
Was a dog wagging his tail.
He gave one snail and a snail,
And ate old snail up in a puff!

By Nizar Yaghi
Grade Seven
Amman, Jordan.

PUT THE ORANGES IN THE BAGS.

Imagine you have nine oranges and four large paper bags. How can you put an odd number of oranges into each bag? You are not allowed to cut up any of the oranges or tear the bags.

Answer:

Put the three oranges into each of the three bags. Then put these bags into the fourth.

WHAT DAY IS IT?

If yesterday's tomorrow was Monday what is it the day after tomorrow's yesterday?



Friends of

The Star



Abdel-Fatah Al-Laham
Age: 11
Hobby: football
wishes to be a teacher



Mohammed Beker
As Saudi
Age: 12
Hobby: Chanting of the
Qu'ran and anthems

—Did you
—know?

CAMELS

1. Camels' eyelids are thin to let them see them better during a sand storm.
2. Camels do not sweat in their humps, but sweat through their skin.
3. A camel can close its nostrils to keep out sand and dust.
4. Camels can go without food for a long time.
5. Camels can go without water for a long time.
6. Camels can go without sleep for a long time.
7. Camels can go without sex for a long time.
8. Camels can go without a mate for a long time.
9. Camels can go without a mate for a long time.
10. Camels can go without a mate for a long time.

The Poky Little Puppy



Part I

By Jenette Sebring Lowrey
Illustrated By Gustaf Tenggren

Five little puppies dug a hole under the fence and went for a walk in the wide, wide world.

Through the meadow they

went, down the road, over the bridge, across the green grass, and up the hill, one after the other.

And when they got to the

top of the hill, they counted themselves: one, two, three, four. One little puppy wasn't there.

"Now where in the world

is that poky little puppy?" they wondered. For he certainly wasn't on top of the hill.

will continue next week

Journey through China

How Western is the Chinese cup of leisure?

This article is part of a series of stories looking at China's modernization by exploring the contemporary social and cultural trends which are occurring due to economic and political reform. The series was written by Chinese journalist Xu Liping and American photo journalist, Don Habib after three months of travel, interviews, and research in China.

Special to The Star

ONLY ONE thing from the West occupied the Chinese leisure time a decade ago. It was television. All the rest was dominated as usual. The revolutionary committees, now disbanded, public as well as private life. They sent ballet dancers to spread humanism in the parks, coffee and vodka bars were marks of bourgeois lifestyle and a personal letter could lead to charges of treason. Trade fairs were kept out as feudalist reactions. Ceremonies of the Spring Festival, weddings and funerals became acts to Mao in the political hysteria, cultural life was dead.

Since Deng Xiaoping took control in 1976, traditional culture has come back to life. Work has been intensified, and leisure activity has become more in demand. Meanwhile, elements of Western culture have pushed through the open doors. The Chinese are taking in the world of their spare time with a reborn of native and exotic preoccupations. Proud of its pure identity but yearning for diversity, the nation is juggling in multiple directions in pursuit of everyday recreation.

Fenghuang, a rural town of



Many older Chinese spend their leisure time in the city parks, singing Beijing opera with the accompaniment of traditional instruments.

15,000 in South China, has no gas station, no tall buildings or neon lights, and its income depends on tobacco farming. It is one of those towns in China which have the best preserved traditional architecture. Life is evolving slowly, but any brush with the West. The townsfolk go out to work at dawn and return for dinner at sunset, following the schedule of their distant ancestors. Most families prefer quiet evenings, weaving or chatting around a wood stove. But alternatives are sprouting across town.

After dark, the streets of Fenghuang sparkle with small lanterns. Inside, people gather around low tables under a kerosene lamp, gossiping, or telling ancient

Part VI

One thousand and five hundred kilometres north of Fenghuang lies Luizhuang, a village of 1,300 people with seven kinds of industry, 40 vehicles, a computer system and one aeroplane. With each household saving almost 10,000 yuan, or 95 per cent of their annual income, Luizhuang has flourished from a bleak village into a thriving economic collective. But culture has been neglected in the drive to prosperity. It is only today that villagers are concerned with what they can do in the spare time resulting from mechanization.

Everyday recreation consists of knitting, watching television, reading classic Chinese novels, and chatting about election of leadership for the village. Accustomed to group activities, villagers descend from their tall houses to squel with neighbours for casual gatherings in the square. The grandfathers would let their toddlers wander as they catch a glimpse of the chess games, which often last late into the night.

Now the Luizhuang gossip is focused on the building of a recreation centre. The young villagers want a lounge where people can dance, read, watch video films or find a marriage mate on their own. But their parents and grandparents wish to have a theatre for traditional local operas. Such controversy extends to other allocations of recreation funds in the collective, some people opting for constructing a village park, and others more interested in traveling.

males use their spare for enriching their knowledge in the reading-room, or pocket-money by selling 'Beijing Evening' news on the street corner and haps cultivating friends through letters.

Washing-machines, rice-cookers, and superkets have liberated other Chinese from chores. Although they seem to live hellish scenes. They go to bed so that they can practice Qigong (a traditional health-preserving exercise) at sunrise; they take children to playground row boats in the parks; tide along day by day, no desire to follow trends.

Zhang Yuying, a 33-old social worker in a tern Beijing neighbourhood says most of her neighbours do not enough spare time for interest. She says many ple would like to raise d go fishing, and cultivate icl flowers. Both men women would enjoy co elaborate Sunday m. However, they want to s in off-work hours to mak for the loss of education ing the chaotic past.

Most retired people volu their time to help out neighbourhood commi which monitor welfare, s tation, juvenile moral ed tion, birth control women's rights. Zha committee organizes rel volunteers to give fines those who spit, litter or obey traffic regulatio. Twice a year, a brigade senior citizens go into ho to place rat poison, or m rounds to inspect the san tion of the community.

"Your spare time can be burden if you don't use right. It doesn't have to tennis or dancing," says Gangfu, a retired shop er; tant in Beijing who volunt hor time to serve lunch school children of wor parents. "It's our traditi sacrifice free time to fi one another. Only the ael folks have too much time."

Zhang's neighbours era ing trouble deciding on a p chase for the commi. Zhang says their interest diversified over the last years, some favouring a our television set with a v player, others wishing to build a tea-house with ne papers and picture books ancient stories.

Spare time is limited, Zh eys, but the potential for creation activities is end. Many traditions, from cking to classic poetry, fighting to classic poetry, citing, well to be reviv positive Western activi should be introduced. W the country is modern she says, the people will spared such duties as exte mining pests and direc traffic. Then they will bu community club where eve one can go to relax, do ggraphy together, listen stories, and perhaps learn shoot pool.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Tender Notice No. TCC 4/88
Transmission Equipment
Supply and Installation

The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) announces Tender No. TCC 4/88 (Transmission Equipment — Supply and Installation) as part of the Implementation Programme of the "Five-year Development Plan" to expand the Telephone Network in Jordan.

This project includes:

- Redeployment and expansion of the existing transmission systems.
- Supply and installation of new transmission systems.

Specialised companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with the Terms, Stipulations and Technical Specifications contained in the Bidding Documents.

Bidders are requested to submit in addition to a bid price a financing proposal to finance the foreign exchange portion of the cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

Bidding Documents can be purchased from the office of the Secretary of Tender Committee, Telecommunications Corporation, P.O. Box 1689, Amman, Jordan ss of 2nd May, 1988 against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 500).

Bids, accompanied by a Bid Security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the Secretary of Tender Committee not later than 12:00 noon local time Monday, Aug. 15, 1988.

Director General
Eng. Mohammed Shahid Ismail

Handwritten Arabic text in a box, likely a date or reference note.